

# NODULE X23

## THE NOVEMBER 22, 1963 COUP D'ÉTAT IN AMERICA

OR

### “THE BIG EVENT”



**HUNT FIRING A BOLT ACTION RIFLE SIMILAR  
TO THE ONE HE USED TO KILL THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE UNITED STATES**

For the most up-to-date version of this Nodule go to  
<http://ajweberman.com/nodulex23.pdf>

HEMMING told this researcher:

When Kennedy flew out of Miami, and went back to Washington, nobody was even sure then he was going to Dallas. That was November 18, 1963. But just in case, they were ready. That's how it's done, still done today. OSWALD had no idea what was going down. He hadn't done a goddamn thing, so there's no reason for him not to have a calm demeanor all morning. This guy ain't never killed anybody in his life. OSWALD had never had the opportunity to get into anything except a fucking fistfight. You know? That's why I always figured, they picked the wrong fucking guy. That's where they fucked up. They should have dirtied him up a little bit. But in doing that, they might have changed his personality. Then he wouldn't have been such a good fucking patsy.

OSWALD'S ACTIVITIES: MORNING NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
7:00 A.M. THE WEDDING RING



Marina Oswald told the Warren Commission that her husband woke up about 7:00 a.m. on November 22, 1963, and uncharacteristically left his wedding ring behind when he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository. The wedding ring was found in the home of Ruth Paine, after the assassination.

RANKIN: Had your husband ever left his wedding ring at home that way before?

MARINA: At one time, while he was still in Fort Worth, it was inconvenient for him to work with his wedding ring on and he would remove it, but at work - he would not leave it at home. His wedding ring was rather wide and it bothered him. I don't know now, he would take it off at work.

RANKIN: Then this is the first time in your married life that he had ever left it at home where you live?

MARINA: Yes.

In one FBI interview Marina Oswald stated "that the following day (Friday November 22, 1963) when she got up from bed, after the departure of her husband, *she noticed his wedding ring laying on the top of their bedroom dresser.*" [WCE 1787 11.30.63] In another FBI interview she stated "that she had *not* discovered OSWALD'S wedding ring on the dresser in her room at the Ruth Paine home the morning of November 22, 1963, upon getting up that morning. She said she had not seen it until the police came to her house to search it, following the arrest of OSWALD on Friday November 22, 1963." [FBI 11.30.63 WCE 1820] In another interview she said "she remembered that OSWALD had on his marriage ring on the evening of Thursday November 21, 1963. Marina advised that on Friday November 22, 1963, when the police came to the Paine house and searched it, they found OSWALD'S marriage ring on a dresser in the room which she, Marina, used. She said she had not seen his ring on the dresser before that. She advised the last time she had seen the ring was on the hand of OSWALD the evening before." [FBI 12.4.63 FBI File #DL 89-43] The FBI took note of this: "In the same report, Gopadze reported that Marina said she noticed OSWALD'S wedding ring lying on top of her bedroom dresser when she got up from bed on the morning of November 22, 1963. This is in direct contradiction to statements Marina has made to us --- these being that she did not know OSWALD had left his wedding ring until after the police found it." [NARA FBI 124-10171-10399]

7:00 A.M.

Tom Bargas told the FBI: "...he knew OSWALD was married only because he noticed this fact on OSWALD'S employment application." [FBI DL 89-43 11.23.63 Madland and Jennings] Marina was just telling the authorities what they wished to hear because she was scared. OSWALD'S wedding ring was found in the Paine residence. The only evidence that it was not OSWALD'S usual custom to leave his wedding ring at home was the testimony of Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine. Tom Bargas contradicted them. If OSWALD'S ring bothered him, why would he wear it to a job that involved moving books? He would've had to remove it and chance losing it. The Warren Commission was attempting to convict a man for murder because he forgot his ring that day? Also if OSWALD had planned to shoot the President that day, wouldn't he at least have awakened his wife and said goodbye? Kissed his children goodbye? OSWALD seemed to take pride in his family. Most contemporary assassins did not have families. Yigdal Amir, Arthur Bremer, Sirhan Sirhan and John Hinkley all were single. OSWALD did not bother to leave Marina a note similar to the one he prepared in regard to the Walker Incident. If he planned to kill President John F. Kennedy why didn't OSWALD take his revolver to work that morning, with the rifle? He might have needed it. Why did he only take \$20 with him? Why hadn't he formulated an escape plan? OSWALD'S activities during the early morning hours of November 22, 1963, were no different than usual for OSWALD, except that he brought a package to the Book Depository that morning. Maybe he concentrated on the package and this caused him to forget his wedding ring?

## 7:15 A.M. THE MANNLICHER-CARCANO

OSWALD left Ruth Paine's house at 7:15 a.m. Ruth Paine testified that she did not see him leave. Marina Oswald agreed - except for one occasion - when she said OSWALD had his lunch sack with him when he left: "I think he had a package with his lunch." [1WH73 - cited by Mary Farrel] OSWALD told the Dallas Police that his "lunch consisted of cheese, bread, fruit and apples, and was the only package he had with him when he went to work." [WR p622] OSWALD was not about to give the police evidence against himself.

## RANDLE & FRAZIER SEE OSWALD WITH A PACKAGE



About a half block away from Ruth Paine's house was the home of Linnie Mae Randle. Linnie Mae Randle said that on that morning, while her brother was eating breakfast, she looked out her window and saw OSWALD cross the street and walk toward her home. This was the first time OSWALD came to her house for a lift - Buell Wesley Frazier usually picked him up at Ruth Paine's house. OSWALD was carrying a "heavy brown bag." Linnie Mae Randle recalled: "It tapered, like this, as he hugged it in his hand. It was...more bulky toward the bottom." Linnie Mae Randle thought the color of the bag was similar to the bag found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository that afternoon.

Buell Wesley Frazier greeted OSWALD at the kitchen door, and they walked to the car together. From the open kitchen door, Linnie Mae Randle saw OSWALD open the right rear door of her brother's car, and place a package on the back seat. Buell Wesley Frazier asked, "What's in the package, LEE?" OSWALD replied, "Curtain rods."



BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER

Buell Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle testified that from what they could ascertain from the shape of this package, the rifle it contained was different from a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. They told the FBI OSWALD had carried the package with his hand cupped beneath it, (OSWALD'S palm print was found on the bottom of the bag), tucking the upper part under his armpit. [WR p133-135] A disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano was too long to be carried in this fashion. Both said the package was shorter than a disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano. All of a sudden they are experts on Mannlicher-Carcano configurations? Gimme a break.

Buell Wesley Frazier and Linnie Mae Randle later admitted that they were mistaken about this minor detail. Buell Wesley Frazier: "I only glanced at it...hardly paid any attention to it. He had the package parallel to his body, and it could have extended beyond his body, and I wouldn't have noticed it." [London Weekend Television - *Trial of LHO* cited by Posner] In any event, they both agreed OSWALD had a package with him that morning.

During post-assassination interrogation, OSWALD told the FBI:

He had a cheese sandwich and some fruit and that was the only package he had brought with him to work, and he denied that he had brought the package described by Frazier and his sister. [WR p605] OSWALD also denied he told Buell Wesley Frazier that he had curtain rods in the package. When asked if he owned a rifle, OSWALD claimed he did not. [WR p600]

OSWALD realized that his Mannlicher-Carcano rifle had been used to assassinate President Kennedy and he had to disassociate himself from it.

## OSWALD ENTERS THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

Buell Wesley Frazier parked in the company parking lot, two blocks north of the Texas School Book Depository. OSWALD took his package, quickly got out, and headed for the Texas School Book Depository. Frazier "states that OSWALD left the automobile ahead of him and in fact preceded him all the way to the building. Frazier informed that he did not catch up to OSWALD and that OSWALD entered the building through the doorway referred to as the Houston Street loading dock. Frazier stated that OSWALD was about 50 feet in front of him as he entered the building." [FBI 105-82555-260] As they crossed the railroad tracks, Buell Wesley Frazier paused to watch the railroad cars. This was the first time OSWALD had not accompanied Buell Wesley Frazier from the lot to the entrance of the building. OSWALD was up to something that morning. When Buell Wesley Frazier entered the building, OSWALD was gone. Jack Dougherty, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, believed that he had seen OSWALD coming to work, but he did not remember if OSWALD had anything in his hands as he entered. No other employee had seen OSWALD enter that morning. [WR p133; 6WH337; FBI-105-82555-260]

OSWALD brought his disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano with him to the Texas School Book Depository on the morning of November 22, 1963, because he had been instructed to do so. HEMMING had fired the weapon on the weekend before the assassination, and told OSWALD that he liked it a lot and would purchase it for him on next Friday. HEMMING:

Just offer him double the value of his gun. It wouldn't make anyone nervous. A crime like this hadn't occurred since McKinley, it wouldn't have been uppermost in his mind about the President, or any other kind of bullshit.

OSWALD entered the Texas School Book Depository carrying the package, and went up to the sixth floor. He hid the package between some book cartons. HEMMING had assured OSWALD it was to be picked up. OSWALD was told to go to the lunchroom between 12:15 p.m. and 12:45 p.m. so he would not see the person who picked up the rifle. HEMMING:

I would presume he was in the lunchroom. Maybe he was waiting to meet somebody there? Would these people anticipate pictures being taken? What if it was OSWALD in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository and not Lovelady?

Billy Lovelady, who looked like OSWALD, was photographed in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. This led to speculation that he was OSWALD. OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was used to murder President John F. Kennedy, and then left in the Texas School Book Depository to incriminate OSWALD. The Mannlicher-Carcano rifle could easily be traced to OSWALD'S Post Office box. According to Frank Ellsworth, a former Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agent, after the

Kennedy assassination, Dallas Homicide Detective Will Fritz cabled Washington and asked if Frank Ellsworth could be in charge of tracing the weapon: "A mail order place in Chicago came forward without effort on my part. So that ended my part of the firearms investigation. We were gearing up to do some major weapons tracing. It turned out it was unnecessary." FBI S.A. Nat Pinkston disagreed. He said that an informant told him two gun vendors specialized in Mannlicher-Carcanos. He checked with the one in Chicago and found OSWALD'S order form. S.A. Nat Pinkston was listed as having been present at OSWALD'S interrogation, but when questioned, he said he did hear any of it since a plate glass window separated him from the suspect. [Interview with Pinkston by AJ in 1994]

### OSWALD'S MOVEMENTS IN THE BOOK DEPOSITORY

The morning passed uneventfully at the Texas School Book Depository. OSWALD was seen on the sixth floor by Charles Douglas Givens, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, at approximately 35 minutes before the assassination, at **11:55 a.m.** [WR p143] At **12:00 p.m.**, Eddie Piper, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository (born January 23, 1908; died November 1984) said he had seen OSWALD on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository. [9WH499; 6WH383] At 12:10 p.m. Carolyn Arnold, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, saw OSWALD on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository. [WCD 5] Carolyn Arnold's estimate of the time as "a few minutes before **12:15 p.m.**" may have been early; in a later, signed FBI statement, Carolyn Arnold said **12:25 p.m.** [22WH635] Gerald Posner wrote: "In a second statement she did not see him at all." The statement cited read: "I did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time President Kennedy was shot [**12:30 p.m.**]." [WCE 1381 V10 p635]



If we allow Carolyn Arnold's testimony, it would have been impossible for OSWALD to have shot the President Kennedy. Someone had been spotted in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository before 12:25 p.m. If we accept the 12:15 p.m. figure, OSWALD still could not have done it: it took two minutes to walk up the six flights of stairs - longer if he took the elevator; 30 seconds to remove the rifle from the paper;

two minutes to assemble it (HEMMING claimed that after reassembly the sight on the rifle would have to be realigned); 30 seconds to load it; two minutes to set up the cartons which shielded OSWALD from anyone on the sixth floor who failed to go behind them. He would not have been ready to fire until 12:22 p.m., three minutes before the motorcade speeded by. Had the President's motorcade been on time (the motorcade was due at the Trade Mart, where the President was scheduled to speak, at 12:30 p.m.) he would have missed his window of opportunity. [WR p.49] OSWALD worked in the Texas School Book Depository. He could have set up his nest and the cartons behind him, hidden the rifle between some boxes, and waited there without drawing suspicion. Why show up at the last moment? When Carolyn Arnold saw OSWALD at 12:25 p.m. (or 12:15 p.m.), he was going to the domino room, which doubled as a first floor lunchroom. When OSWALD got there, the room was empty. No witnesses who were in **the domino room** at the time of the assassination have ever come forward to testify that OSWALD was *not* there. Similarly, no one could testify that he *was* there. OSWALD'S jacket was recovered from the domino room in late November. [WR p163]

**Gerald Posner:** "**Troy West** was in the domino room eating lunch from nearly 12:00 p.m. to 12:30 p.m. and did not see OSWALD during that half hour." Gerald Posner cited Volume Six of the Warren Commission Hearings, pages 360 to 361, however, when we examine this text we find no support for Posner's contention:

Belin: How old are you Mr. West?

West: Well, I was born in 1907. That would be 57, I think...I went to the seventh grade, I had to come out of school and go to work on the farm...I have been working at the School Book Depository for 16 or 17 years.

Belin: Are you still working for them?

West: Yes, sir, I am a mail wrapper.

Belin: Where did you go when you got to work?

West: Well, when I first got to work I always made coffee in the morning at the store. That is the first thing I do in the morning.

Belin: Where do you make the coffee?

West: Well, it is down on the first floor in the same department where I wrap mail at.

Belin: I have here a first floor map of the School Book Depository. Here is Elm Street and here is the front entrance. Here is Mr. Truly's office, and here is Mr. Shelly's office. There is the stairway down to the basement and there are elevators and the back stairway. There are the toilets there. About where would you wrap mail there? Here is the domino room and the



shower. You are looking here, that is north, that is north Elm Street runs this way and Houston Street runs that way. It is shown on that diagram.

West: Well, my place was in the west side of the other building.

Belin: Was it near the stairway?

West: No; it wasn't close to the stairway.

Belin: Was it closer to the Elm Street side of the building.

West: No, sir.

Belin: What was it close to? The west side is the side near the railroad tracks and the triple underpass. Is that what you think is the west side?

West: Yes sir, that is what I would call the west side.

Belin: Well, now the northwest part is by the stairway and the southwest part would be toward the corner near Elm Street. Do you mean toward the Elm or more toward the wooden dock in the back?

West: Well, it was about, I would say middle ways between Elm and the dock.

Belin: Well, there are a couple of overhead doors on that west side, aren't there?

West: Yes, sir.

Belin: You see where it is marked on the first floor diagram, overhead door and overhead door? Two doorways here on the west side.

West: Yes, sir.

Belin: Then it was near either one of those doorways?

West: Well it was near this one, pretty close to this one.

Belin: Well, it was close to what I would call a doorway, approximately at the middle side of the west wall of the first floor?

West: Yes.

Belin: That is where you wrapped the mail?

West: Yes.

Belin: That is where you have your coffee machine?

West: Yes...

Belin: When did you quit for lunch that day?

West: We always quit at 12:00 p.m. in the day.

Belin: Is that when you quit on November 22, 1963?

West: Yes sir.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well I went in and washed my hands and face and then got ready to put my coffee on. Make it in the morning, and then I make it about 12:00 p.m., between 12:00 p.m. and 12:30 p.m.

Belin: Then what did you do? Did you put your coffee on?

West: Yes sir.

Belin: In the west part of the first floor where you generally work?

West: Yes.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: I went to get my lunch to eat a bite right there close to my machine, by my wrapping machine that I use all the time, that I always kept my lunch. I have a little place underneath and I keep it there all the time...

Belin: Now after you quit for lunch you made coffee then?

West: Yes sir.

Belin: Where did you make the coffee?

West: I made the coffee right there close to the wrapping mail table where I wrap mail.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well, I sit down to eat my lunch.

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well, I had just, after I made the coffee, I just had started to eat my lunch because I was a little hungry - I didn't eat anything that morning before I went to work - and I had started to eat my lunch. But before I got through, well, all of this was, I mean the police and things was coming in, and I was just spellbound. I just didn't know what was the matter. So I didn't get through eating. So I had to eat about half my lunch and that is all.

Belin: Did you hear any shots fired?

West: I didn't hear a one.

Belin: Did you see anyone else on the first floor when you were eating your lunch? Anyone else at all did you see on the first floor?

West: It wasn't anybody. I didn't see anybody around at that time.

Belin: At any time while you were making coffee or eating your lunch, did you see anyone else on the first floor?

West: No sir, I didn't see.

Belin: Where did you make the coffee?

West: *I made the coffee right there close to the wrapping mail table.*

Belin: Then what did you do?

West: Well, I had just, after I made coffee, I just started to eat my lunch because I was a little hungry. But before I got through...the police and things were coming in.

Belin: Did you see anyone else on the first floor while you were eating your lunch? Anyone else at all did you see on the first floor?

West: No sir, I didn't see.

Belin: Did you see Roy Truly coming in at all that time? Do you know Mr. Truly?

West: Yes, sir I think he came in with the police.

Belin: Were you facing the elevator when you were eating your lunch?

West: I would always be with my back towards the elevators.

Troy West was on the same floor as OSWALD, not in the same room. Troy West's statement to the FBI read: "When JFK was shot I was on the first floor making coffee for the employees. I was alone at the time and did not know JFK had been shot...I do not recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time on November 22, 1963." [FBI 3.18.64 Trettis] Gerald Posner's book fell apart when his references were examined. During his post-assassination interrogation, OSWALD created alibi witnesses. The FBI reported: "He recalled possibly two Negro employees walking through the [lunch] room during this period." In another interview he stated: "He ate his lunch with the colored boys who worked with him. He described one of them as 'Junior,' a colored boy, and the other was a little short Negro boy." OSWALD'S alibi was non-existent because he was alone in the Domino Room at the time of the assassination, so he had to invent an alibi.

#### NO ONE SAW OSWALD ON THE SIXTH FLOOR AT 12:30 PM

The Warren Commission could not place OSWALD on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository at 12:30 p.m. A section of the Warren Commission Report was titled: "OSWALD'S Presence on Sixth Floor Approximately 35 Minutes Before the Assassination." It quoted Charles Douglas Givens. When Charles Douglas Givens was arrested in 1978, he told Dallas Police he was disabled. The HSCA studied OSWALD'S whereabouts at 12:30 p.m.

The Committee considered the testimony of OSWALD'S fellow employees at the Texas School Book Depository. Although a number of them placed him on the fifth or sixth floor just before noon, a half-hour before the assassination, one recalled he was on the first floor at that same time. The committee decided not to try to reconcile the testimony of these witnesses...There was no witness who said he saw OSWALD anywhere at the time of the assassination, and there was no witness who claimed to have been on the sixth floor, and therefore in a position to have seen OSWALD, had he been there.

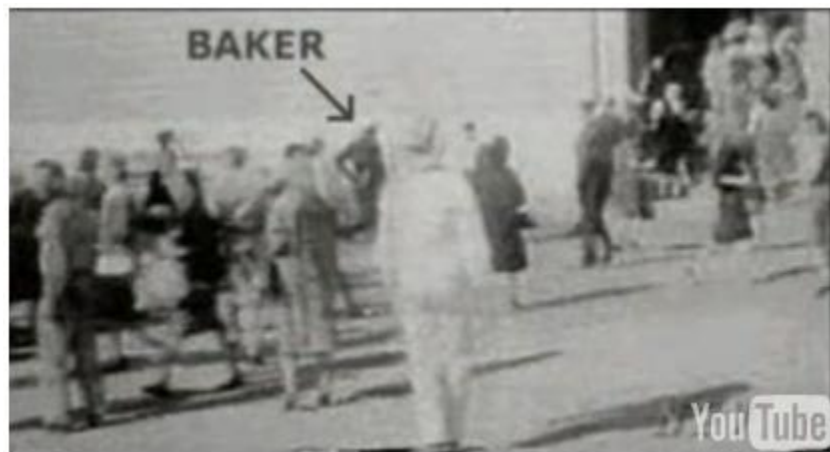
#### OSWALD AT 12:30 P.M.

OSWALD faintly heard shots while in the domino room, followed by sirens. HEMMING told this researcher: "I would think he would have thought it was backfiring." He left the domino room and went to the better equipped lunchroom on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

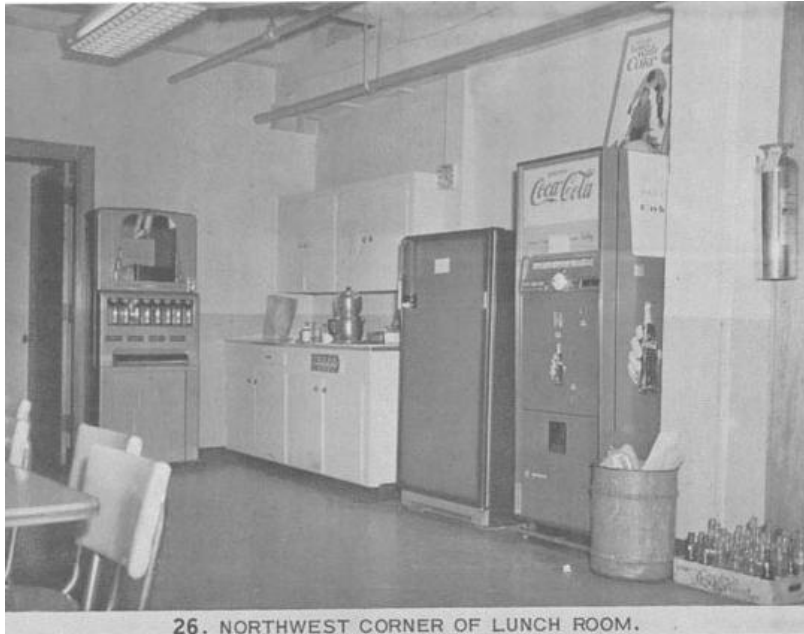
#### THE BOTTLE OF COKE

The Warren Commission claimed that OSWALD "descended by stairway from the sixth floor to the second floor lunchroom," despite testimony from Texas School Book Depository employees James Jarman, Norman, Williams and Jack Dougherty, who all ran to the back of the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, where the

stairwell was located. The Warren Commission attributed their failure to see OSWALD racing down the stairs was due to the "anxiety of the moment, and because of the books which may have blocked the view." [WR p154] Victoria Elizabeth Adams, who worked on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, claimed that within a minute following the shots she ran down the rear stairs to the first floor. She did not encounter OSWALD. OSWALD purchased a Coca-Cola at approximately 12:31 p.m. in the second floor lunchroom. He was the only one in the second floor lunchroom. **Patrolman Marion L. Baker** had been riding a two-wheeled motorcycle behind the first press car in the motorcade. When he reached Main and Houston, he heard shots, and then saw pigeons fly from the roof of the Texas School Book Depository. He screeched to a halt. While parking, he noticed that people were "falling, and they were rolling around down there...grabbing their children."



Patrolman Marion L. Baker was at the crime scene *seconds* after the assassination. If OSWALD had assassinated President Kennedy he would have been either still been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository or on his way down the stairs or elevator.



Patrolman Marion L. Baker ran up to the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository, and entered the lobby, where he "spoke out and asked where the stairs or elevator was." Roy Truly introduced himself. Patrolman Marion L. Baker and Roy Truly (photo holding dog) ran to the elevators, then up the stairs and into the vestibule. They had to choose which of the two areas they wished to search. One door led to the office space,



the other to the second floor lunch room. Patrolman Marion L. Baker chose the lunchroom, looked through the glass on door, and saw OSWALD leaving: "I was kind of scanning, you know, and I caught a glimpse of this man walking away from this - I happened to see him through this window in this door. I don't know how come I saw him, but I had a glimpse of him...go away from me...I ran on over there...and when I got to where I could see him he was walking away from me about 20 feet...I hollered at him at that time and said, 'Come here.' I had my gun...approximately three feet [from OSWALD]. He turned and walked right straight back to me...He appeared normal you know. He never did say a word or nothing. In fact, he didn't change his expression one bit." Roy Truly, who had searched the third floor,

came back to the lunch room just as this confrontation was taking place. Patrolman Marion L. Baker turned to Roy Truly and said: "Do you know this man, does he work here?" Roy Truly said: "Yeah." The two men went on with their search. Marion Baker had seen pigeons fly from the roof of the Texas School Book Depository. They would do this when the first shot rang out. Marion Baker ran as fast as he could into the Texas School Depository to see what happened. He began his search and the first man he found was OSWALD. OSWALD was calm and was not out of breath when he encountered Marion Baker. OSWALD did not know the President had been shot.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Baker coming in was OSWALD'S first clue that's something's happened, when he sees a cop with a gun in his hand. How many times did anyone ever see a cop with gun in his hand in the Texas School Book Depository? The first thing going through his mind is 'There's been a robbery in the fucking place.' It probably doesn't take a few seconds but he's wondering, he's probably stunned, 'What the fuck this guy's got to do with me?' And he continues drinking his fucking coke. Not until either people pouring back into the building, or as he's going out, does he get the word. Everyone's excited. He's not a guy that gets excited, he's not a guy that thinks that anybody knows as much as he does. He's a smart ass. He don't let people tell him something, until he takes an interest in it, and asks a fucking question. He probably asked, 'How do you know it was shots and not backfire?' That was probably his fucking attitude for a time.

OSWALD knew President Kennedy's motorcade was going to pass the Texas School Book Depository. When OSWALD found out that an assassination attempt had occurred nearby, OSWALD knew he would soon be a prime suspect. OSWALD was first beginning to suspect that he had been set up, however, he had no concrete evidence. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD caught on earlier than he was supposed to. I think that's what caused the grief. That's why you, and other people, are doing research now. They fucked-up. They should have taken him out in the lunchroom. That would have ended it. They were in too big of a fucking hurry to bug out of the place.

#### DAVID BELIN AND THE BOTTLE OF COCA COLA

OSWALD had a bottle of Coke in his hand. The Warren Commission's conclusion that OSWALD was the lone assassin of President Kennedy rested on the assumption that OSWALD did *not* have the bottle of Coca-Cola in his hand when he first encountered Patrolman Marion L. Baker. Something was going on inside the Texas School Book Depository that OSWALD was unaware of. Would he have stopped to purchase a Coca Cola before he began to inquire 'What the hell has happened here?' OSWALD had purchased the Coca Cola before encountering Marion Baker because he did not bring any lunch to work on November 22, 1963, and he was hungry.

#### DAVID "TWITCH-FACE" BELIN

Warren Commission Counsel David Belin stated this in his book, *You Are The Jury* that OSWALD could not have killed the President, wiped his fingerprints off the rifle, hidden the rifle, run down the six flights of stairs, then purchased a Coca-Cola in approximately one minute - and not have been out of breath when he talked to Patrolman Marion L. Baker because it would have taken him more than 14 seconds to fish out a nickel from



his pocket, buy the Coca-Cola, then open it. The case formulated by David Belin rested on the trivial question of whether or not OSWALD purchased the Coca-Cola before or after he encountered Marion Baker. We are talking about a matter of seconds, not minutes. The Warren Commission admitted it was improbable OSWALD could have been in the second floor lunch room so quickly, even if OSWALD did not buy the coke before Patrolman Marion L. Baker walked in. To prove it could be done, the Commission reenacted the scene, with Patrolman Marion L. Baker on his motorcycle and an FBI agent at the sixth floor window playing "OSWALD." The FBI found that the time it took Patrolman Marion L. Baker to enter the Texas School Book Depository and make his way to the lunch room (First trial: A minute, 30 seconds. Second trial a minute, 15 seconds) was within three seconds of the time it took the FBI agent to go from the sixth floor window, hide the rifle, and walk downstairs to the lunchroom - without wiping his fingerprints off of the rifle. It was impossible to replicate the events of November 22, 1963, and the sense of panic they engendered in Patrolman Marion L. Baker. He might have ran much faster and been in the building seconds after the shots. By this time Baker knew that the conclusions of the FBI rested on him. Walking from one end of the Texas School Book Depository to the other, walking, not running, down 6 flights of stairs then walking to the lunch room in one minute 15 seconds seems improbable. How long would it have taken him to wipe off his prints? Who was to say the agent and OSWALD were in the same physical condition?

Patrolman Marion L. Baker said nothing about OSWALD having the bottle of Coca-Cola in his hand or not having the bottle in his hand until the question was posed *after* the reenactment. It was then that he decided that OSWALD did *not* have a bottle of Coke in his hands when they met. Patrolman Marion L. Baker told the Warren Commission: "He had nothing [in his hands] at that time." [WC Test. p251] A statement by Patrolman Marion L. Baker dated September 23, 1964, read: "On the second floor where the lunchroom is located I saw a man standing in the lunchroom ~~drinking a coke~~. (MLB)." [WCE 3076] Another witness as to whether OSWALD had a Coke in his hand was OSWALD. After the assassination, he said he "was on the second floor drinking a Coca-Cola when the Officer came in." [WR p600] He also said he "was on the second floor of said building, having just purchased a Coca-Cola from the soft drink machine, at which time a police officer came in the room with his pistol drawn." [WR p619] Could OSWALD have known that the State's case would rest upon the Coca Cola issue and lied about when he purchased the Coca Cola. How could OSWALD have been aware of the significance of this minor detail at so early a stage? OSWALD could not have killed the President and Marion Baker was a witness to this.

## OSWALD IS LEAVING THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

The Warren Commission: "Within a minute after Marion Baker and Roy Truly left the lunchroom, [12:32 p.m], Mrs. Robert A. Reid, a supervisor at the Texas School Book Depository, saw him walk through the second floor clerical office toward the door leading to the front stairway...He was walking into the office from the back hallway, carrying a *full bottle* of Coca-Cola in his hand, presumably purchased after the



encounter with Baker and Truly." David Belin asked Mrs. Robert A. Reid, "Was the Coke full or empty?" She answered "It was full." He then asked if she remembered in which hand OSWALD was carrying the Coke bottle. She answered: "His right." Earlier in her testimony she had stated: "He had gotten a Coke and was holding it in his hands..." When she wrote her statement for the Dallas Police Mrs. Robert A. Reid added this to it after completion: "He had a Coke in his hand."

How could Mrs. Robert A. Reid have known if the bottle was full or empty? OSWALD'S hand was wrapped around it. Even if she had observed it, how could she have remembered such a minute detail? Additionally, OSWALD could have purchased the Coke just before Marion Baker came into the lunchroom, and not have had time to drink it. When questioned about a less minute detail - the color and pattern of the shirt OSWALD wore when she had seen him - Mrs. Robert A. Reid's memory failed her: "What he was wearing, he had on, a white T-shirt and some kind of wash trousers." She was shown the trousers that OSWALD had on, but she could not identify them, nor could she identify his shirt: "I have never, so far as I know, seen that shirt." OSWALD left the Texas School Book Depository at 12:33 p.m. When OSWALD reached the street, it was filled with police cars. What had happened that day in Dealey Plaza?

## THE TEAM'S ACTIVITIES

HEMMING told this researcher:

The squad had keys to the building. They got in there the night before and went up on the roof. Nobody had been up on that roof under the Hertz sign since the Hertz guy checked it out a month before. Nobody went up on the roof. That's where they would stay. Then they would come down a separate ladder to the seventh floor. And they'd do their operation moving down from the seventh floor. Always control the high ground. They got there around three or four o'clock in the morning. The roof was locked. The weapons were stashed. Who gave a shit about the Texas School Book Depository?

## THE EYEWITNESSES LEE BOWERS



Lee Bowers, a railroad employee, was standing in a 14-foot high tower behind the Texas School Book Depository, and had an unobstructed view of the back door of the Texas School Book Depository. He could also see the area behind the fence on top of the grassy knoll on Elm Street. The Dallas Police Department cut off traffic into the area at 10:00 a.m. At 11:55 a.m., a blue over white 1959 Oldsmobile station wagon with out-of-state plates, covered with red mud and Goldwater-for-President stickers circled in front of the tower, catching the attention of Lee Bowers.

It was occupied by a middle aged white male with partially grey hair. About 20 minutes later, a 1957 black Ford Tudor with Texas plates entered. Lee Bowers believed "the occupant of this second car was a police officer," because he observed him "talking into a radio telephone or transmitter." [1WH285] This car was driven by a white man, 25 to 35. At 12:22 p.m., a 1961 Chevy Impala (muddied, with bumper stickers and out-of-state plates) "circled the area and probed one spot at the tower." This car was driven by a middle aged white male, 25 to 35, with blonde hair. HEMMING told this researcher: "This was a parking situation. The station wagon may have ended up being parked in the lot." After the last car left, Lee Bowers observed two men standing behind the fence on top of the knoll: "These were the only two strangers in the area. The others were workers whom I knew. They were standing within ten or 15 feet of each other and gave no appearance of being together..." One of them was middle-aged, heavy-set, and wearing a white shirt and dark trousers. The other man was in his mid-20's, wearing either a plaid shirt, or plaid jacket. Lee Bowers reported seeing the pair a few minutes later "following the caravan [motorcade] as it came down the street." After the assassination, Lee Bowers noticed a motorcycle officer run up the incline toward the trees in the general area of where the two men had been standing. [HSCA V12 p1; Interview with Bowers - Lane *Rush To Judgement* p32; 1WH284] About 12:15 p.m., when Lee Bowers observed the second car, people began to see figures in the east-corner windows of the Texas School Book Depository.

**Carolyn Walthers** saw two men, one with a rifle. In a FBI interview dated December 4, 1963, Carolyn Walthers stated that at the time of the motorcade, she looked up at the windows of the Texas School Book Depository and saw a man in the *Southeast* corner window of the fourth or fifth floor. Carolyn Walthers was positive the window was not as high as the sixth floor. Carolyn Walthers said the man was holding a rifle in his hands; the barrel of the rifle was pointing downward, and the man was looking toward Houston Street. Both his hands were extended across the window ledge. She described the man as having light brown or blonde hair and wearing a white shirt. She described the rifle as having a short barrel and being possibly a machine gun. She noticed no other features of the rifle. Carolyn Walthers said that she had seen a second man standing in the same window to the left of the man with the rifle. He was wearing a brown suit coat; she could only see his body from the waist to the shoulders and his head was hidden by part of the window. [HSCA V12 p4] According to Carolyn Walthers, the man without the rifle was standing erect, with his head high enough to be seen from the street. Carolyn Walthers told the FBI that the motorcade approached Houston Street almost immediately after she had seen the second man in the window. Carolyn Walthers was not called to testify before the Warren Commission. Carolyn Walthers was contacted in April 1993. She refused comment. Gerald Posner attempted to discredit Carolyn Walthers and wrote that she never told her story to Pearl Springler, who watched the motorcade with her. Posner omitted the statement by Carolyn Walthers that she "thought that apparently there were guards everywhere." If she had believed these men were from the United States Secret Service, she would not have mentioned their presence to her friend. [24WH522-23; Posner p231] Josiah Thompson's book, *Six Seconds In Dallas*, contained a photograph



of the Texas School Book Depository seconds before the shots were fired; two figures could be seen in the sixth floor window. In 1979 the HSCA uncovered a new film of the Texas School Book Depository shot minutes before the assassination. The film, taken by Charles Bronson, shows two figures in the sixth floor window. The HSCA: "The film came to the attention of the HSCA toward the end of its investigation...the limited review conducted was not sufficient to determine definitively if the film contained evidence of motion made by human figures. Because of its high quality, it was recommended the Bronson film be analyzed further." [HSCA R p49] Gerald Posner: The Hughes and Bronson film were enhanced "by the HSCA." [Closed p231]



Like Carolyn Walthers, **Arnold Rowland** (born April 29, 1945), told the Warren Commission that there were two men in the window of the Texas School Book Depository. Arnold Rowland and his wife were awaiting the motorcade, standing on the east side of Houston Street, between Main and Elm. At 12:15 p.m. Arnold Rowland looked toward the Texas School Book Depository and noticed a man holding a rifle and standing back from the sixth floor *Southwest* corner window of the Texas School Book Depository: "We looked and at that time I noticed on the sixth floor of the building that there was a man back from the window, not hanging out the window. He was standing and holding a rifle. This appeared to me to be a fairly high powered rifle because of the scope and the relative proportion of the scope to the rifle, you can tell about what type of rifle it is. You can tell it isn't a .22 you know, and we thought momentarily that maybe we should tell someone, but then the thought came to us that it is a security agent. We had seen in the movies before where they have security men up in windows, and places like that, with rifles to watch the crowds, and we brushed it aside at that, at the time, and thought nothing else about it until after the event happened." Arnold Rowland was unable to identify the person as OSWALD. When they looked back at the window, the man was gone. Arnold Rowland signed an affidavit to this effect. In his Warren Commission testimony Arnold Rowland claimed to have seen a second person on the sixth floor. Before he noticed the man with the rifle, Arnold Rowland had seen an elderly black man "hanging out that window...very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, between 50 to 60 years of age, 5'8" to 5'10" tall, with fairly dark complexion." [WR p251] As a further description, Arnold Rowland stated the person "had on a plaid shirt..Seemed like his face was either, I can't recall detail, but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way." The man appeared in the window five or six minutes before the motorcade came. About ten minutes after the assassination, Arnold Rowland told a representative from the Dallas Sheriff's Office that he had seen "two men on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository over there, one of them had a rifle with a telescopic sight on it, but he thought they were Secret Service agents or guards and didn't report it."



The Warren Report contained a section titled: "Eyewitness Identification of Assassin." In the six- to eight-minute period before the motorcade arrived, **Howard Leslie Brennan** saw a man leave and return to the *Northeast* corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository "a couple of times." Upon hearing the first shot, which he thought was a motorcycle backfiring, Howard Leslie Brennan glanced up at the window: "This man I saw previously was aiming for his last shot..." Howard Leslie Brennan saw the man fire the last shot, then disappear from the window. Within minutes, Howard Leslie Brennan described the man to the police. This description led to the police radio alert at 12:45 p.m., in which the suspect was described as "in his early 30's, about 5' 10" tall, 165 lbs., white, slender." In his statement to police later that day, Howard Leslie Brennan described the man as "white male, early 30's, appeared to be about 5'10", 165 pounds, no hat, wearing light colored clothes, possibly khaki, could have been wearing a sweater or light weight jacket." In his testimony before the Warren Commission, Brennan described the person he had seen as "a man in his early 30's, possibly 5' 10", 160 to 170 lbs., fair complexion, slender, but neat." OSWALD was 24, 5' 9" and weighed 140 lbs. Howard Leslie Brennan declared, "He looked much younger on television than he did from my picture of him in the window - say five years younger." [Addition To WC Test. of Howard Brennan V28 Hearings-3.24.64] During the evening of November 22, 1963, Howard Leslie Brennan identified OSWALD as the person in the lineup who most closely resembled the man in the window, but said he was unable to make a positive identification. Warren Commission Counsel Joe Ball attributed Howard Leslie Brennan's hesitation to positively identify OSWALD to, "a fear that the Communists would murder his family or something." [Mike Ewing HSCA interview with Ball 12.18.78 ARA doc.] Howard Leslie Brennan, born March 20, 1919, died in December 1983.

**Ronald B. Fischer and Robert Edwin Edwards** were standing on the curb at the southwest corner of Elm and Houston when they noticed a man in the Texas School Book Depository window about a half-minute to one minute before the motorcade passed the Texas School Book Depository. They offered partial descriptions of the man, although neither witness had seen the rifle being fired. [2WH165; 24WH522; 6WH200; 6WH191; 6WH19?] Ronald Fischer was shown a photograph of OSWALD by the Dallas Police: "He could not say definitely this man was the man, but said that it looked like the man." [DPD Supp. Rep. 11.25.63 Turner] Ronald Fischer commented,

No that's not true. I was never shown a photo by the Dallas Police. Never happened. I never talked to them. I gave a deposition on the late afternoon or evening of the assassination. They had 13 of us locked up as material witnesses in Sheriff Bill Decker's office. They took us one at a time. I don't think anybody ever showed me a photo. I could see his face, but he was far away. Then I gave a Federal deposition before David Belin. He got into a heated argument with me about the color of the man's hair. At one point he stopped the deposition taking, and stormed out of the room. Five minutes later he returned, he had himself composed, and we went on with the deposition. He only touched on the color once after that.

At the time, I didn't know what the hell was the matter with this guy. Looking back at it now, I realize he was angry because I didn't say 'the right thing.' His hairline fit OSWALD. Belin wanted me say he had dark hair. I wouldn't say that. He had light-colored clothes on. All I could see was just a little bit below his shoulders and up. He was facing the triple underpass. He was not facing Houston Street where the parade was going to come from. Most everyone was looking to the intersection of Houston and Main Street waiting for the parade. This guy was seated so that he was facing the triple underpass. What also caught my attention was that he didn't move. He didn't move at all. In fact, if you were watching him close enough and had binoculars, you might say 'he didn't bat an eye.' No movement whatsoever. He was staring. I watched him for about 30 seconds.

Compare the descriptions of Arnold Rowland, Robert Edwards & Ronald Fischer and Carolyn Walthers of the man seen holding a rifle in the window with the description of TRAMP A who was arrested on November 22, 1963, in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository. George Smith of the *Fort Worth Star Telegram* took two pictures.

## OH WHEN THE TRAMPS COME MARCHIN' IN



Photograph one [P1] is a frontal shot as the tramps marched past the cyclone fence in front of the loading dock of the Texas School Book Depository.



Photograph two [P2] was a profile shot taken as they passed in front of the Texas School Book Depository's distinctive masonry facade.



Jack Beers of the *Dallas Morning News* took two photographs. Photograph three [P3] had the front entrance of the Texas School Book Depository as a background.





Photograph four [P4] was taken as the tramps walked by the intersection of Houston and Elm.



William Allen of the *Dallas Times Herald* got three photographs. Photograph five [P5] was taken in front of the Texas School Book Depository.



Photograph six [P6] was taken as they crossed Houston and Elm.



Photograph seven [P7] was taken as they neared the Sheriff's Office. In the first two tramp shots the tallest tramp is in front. In the rest of the tramp shots another one of the tramps wearing a jacket leads the line. The oldest tramp is always in the back of the line. We will call the tramp who leads the three in Tramp shots 3 to 7 TRAMP A. We will call the oldest looking tramp, TRAMP B, and we will call the other tramp, TRAMP C.

#### TRAMP A

Arnold Rowland said the man he had seen in the window holding the rifle had a slender build, weighed 140 to 150 pounds, and had dark, close-cut hair. He was wearing a light shirt, collar open and dark pants. He was about 30. TRAMP A looked like he was of medium build, weighing about 160 pounds, and had dark brown close-cut hair. He was wearing a light shirt, collar open and dark pants. He looked about 30 to 35. Compare the combined descriptions of Robert Edwards and Ronald Fischer of the man they had seen in the Texas School Book Depository window with TRAMP A. They said the man in the window had short brown hair or light hair. He was wearing a long-sleeved light-colored sport shirt open at the neck. He was between 22 and 25. The tramp had short brown hair. He was wearing a light shirt (assuming he had taken off his jacket) that could be open at the collar and dark pants. He looked 30 to 35. Carolyn Walthers had seen a brown-haired man with a white shirt. TRAMP A had brown hair and a white shirt.

James Richard Worrell, (born July 1, 1943) and Jesse C. Price saw a man running from the rear of the Texas School Book Depository. (Bowers did not see anyone "racing around in the yard.") Their composite description: 155 to 165 pounds, 5'7" to 5'10", black or brown hair full in back, light pants, sports jacket flaring in breeze, dark in color,

late 20's or early 30's. Compare this with the description of TRAMP A: Looks 160 pounds, 5' 10", dark brown hair, full in back, light shirt, dark pants, herring-bone sports jacket, flaps in breeze, looks 30 to 35 years old.

### TRAMP B

Compare the older man Arnold Rowland had seen (near the man with the rifle) with TRAMP B. The reason Arnold Rowland described this man as a Negro was because the top floors of the Texas School Book Depository were shadowy at noon, since the light was coming from directly overhead. Dallas Policeman D.V. Harkness sealed the Texas School Book Depository after Amos Lee Euins told him he saw a colored man firing a rifle from the southeast window. [WR p147] The man Arnold Rowland had seen was black-skinned, and had a marked and wrinkled face, with a very thin build and thin hair. He was wearing a bright colored red-green plaid shirt, and he was 50, or 55 to 60, years-old. TRAMP B can be described as: White, some wrinkles, thin build, plaid shirt, about 50. [Composites based on Rowland WCE 358; 2WH165; Memo Rankin/Hoover re: Rowland. Robert Edwards and Ronald Fischer 6WH200; 6WH191; Worrell WCD87; 2WH190; Jesse C. Price 19WH492] Arnold Rowland had been arrested in Topeka, Kansas for "Vag.(checks)" and was arrested in Dallas, for shoplifting, in 1967. [FBI rap sheet 921 481 F]

The Warren Commission overlooked the correspondence between the gunman or gunmen's descriptions supplied by its witnesses and the descriptions of the tramps. The Warren Commission also overlooked the fact that these men were not tramps. They were clean-shaven and two of them recently had haircuts. According to one unconfirmed report, they smelled, and a reporter is seen holding her nose in P3 - yet there was no evidence of physical degeneration. Their scent was part of their disguise. They looked well-fed and their shoes were not worn out. The oldest tramp consistently tried to avoid being photographed. The other two switched positions.

### TRAMP A WAS DAVID LEMAR CHRIST

Tramp A, who was seen in the window of the Texas School Book Depository was DAVID LEMAR CHRIST. He switched positions with TRAMP C because he was the least well known. HEMMING supplied me with this information in 1978:

You know that tramp you keep buggin' the shit out of me about? 'Frenchy?' Look at these photos. And, A. J., when you give them back to me, make sure they don't stick together. The tramp's name is DANIEL CARSWELL.

When CHRIST entered Cuba, his ID contained the following description: "Height 6', Weight 190, Age 41." CHRIST fit Howard Brennan's description of the assassin better than OSWALD did.

### TRAMP B WAS HUNT AND TRAMP C WAS STURGIS

This researcher first realized this on November 22, 1973. On that day I had organized a demonstration in front of the National Archives to protest the removal of President Kennedy's brain from that institution. When Tom Forcade and Aron Kay distributed leaflets about the demonstration at an assassination research conference staged by attorney Bernard Fensterwald at Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., Bernard Fensterwald had his security guards eject my crew. I attended the convention the next day with Phil Ochs. When I arrived, researcher Sherman Skolnick was haranguing Bernard Fensterwald: "We all know about the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, all you want to do is pick our brains, Fensterwald. We know that Georgetown University's School of International Affairs is a CIA front. Why would they let us meet here? How about the money the CIA gave you? McCORD'S lawyer talked about it during Watergate, for Pete's sake! We demand an alternative panel!" The *Washington Star News* reported: "Another dissident, A. J. WEBERMAN, a well-known figure in the underground press, said that 'left-wing assassinologists have been excluded from the conference.' He added that the sessions at Georgetown University 'could be a CIA front to keep an eye on what people are learning about the assassinations.'" [*Star* 11.25.73]

After having appeared on Sherman Skolnick's alternative panel this researcher proceeded smoke a marijuana cigarette on the steps of one of Georgetown University's buildings with a female student I had met during the conference, who did not like Fensterwald. When several nuns began walking in and out of this building were decided it would be safer to go to the room of the student. There, I was introduced to Steven Sotor, a Professor of Astronomy at Cornell University's Center for Radio physics and Space Research, who later became the chief of research for Carl Sagan's *Cosmos* series aired on the Public Broadcasting System. Steve Sotor showed me a photograph of FRANK STURGIS from *The New York Times* and compared it with a photograph of TRAMP C. He shook his head and said : "A. J., before I came to this conference I thought that one of the three tramps in this photograph was FRANK STURGIS. But Bud Fensterwald told me he had done a height study in Dallas and there was a discrepancy between STURGIS and the tramp." "Steve" I said, "Fensterwald is a slimy fucking CIA Agent, not a researcher. Don't believe a word he says." This researcher studied the tramp shots for the first time. STURGIS did look a little like the tramp but this was inconclusive. Then I realized that one tramp had a sort of washed-out Protestant face, devoid of any ethnicity, like a man named Harold Henkel who I rented a room to when I was a landlord at Michigan State University. Harold Henkel looked like HOWARD HUNT. One tramp picked up on the scene of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy could look like STURGIS and not be him, but how could one tramp look like STURGIS and the other look like HUNT, both of Watergate fame, without there being an actual identity between the tramps and HUNT and STURGIS.

### THE LAW OF PROBABILITY

Before examining the photographs remember this: Suppose you knew someone who resembled *one* of the tramps. This was within the realm of possibility. But suppose you knew *two* men who knew each other and each of these men resembled one of two tramps. There was much smaller chance of this happening than of having known one

man who looks like one of the three tramps. Finally, what is the likelihood of have known *three* men, all of whom knew each other, and each of whom looked like a different one of the three tramps? How were these odds affected by the fact that:

- (1) The men who resembled the tramps were all involved in CIA-sponsored anti-Castro activity at the same time.
- (2) STURGIS and CHRIST had been imprisoned by Fidel Castro.
- (3) CHRIST was a CIA technical expert.
- (4) HUNT testified that his job at the CIA "had to do with the subversion of the prominent political figures abroad, the overthrow of governments and that sort of thing." [*U.S. v. Erlichman* p908] In regard to Jacobo Arbenz, he stated: "The Communists were thrown out. A dictatorship took place, which was supplanted by a democratic election." HUNT had his name on a letter written by OSWALD.
- (5) The name FIORINI appeared in OSWALD'S notebook.
- (6) STURGIS had been approached by the CIA and asked to do a domestic assassination.

HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST'S appearance in Dealey Plaza was logical. They all had the motive and the ability to assassinate a world leader. In this author's estimation, if men with this sort of background left the slightest traces of their presence in Dealey Plaza, even traces that were in themselves indefinite, chances are they killed President Kennedy. STURGIS and CHRIST were associated with HEMMING and as we shall see later on in the book, database, so was HUNT.

## REACTIONS TO THE TRAMP SHOTS

### SAINT JOHN HUNT

My father served 33 months in federal prison with the longest stretch at Danbury, Conn. Frank Sturgis, the Cuban freedom fighter, arch nemesis of Castro, plotter in assassination attempt, and co-conspirator in Watergate served his sentence at Danbury as well. It was after my fathers' incarceration that the first accusations surfaced allegedly linking him and Sturgis to the murder of President Kennedy. I remember quite well how I first heard of this. I had moved to Oakland California and got a job driving a delivery truck for a local bakery. I stopped by a payphone on my route and as I was dialing the number something caught my eye. A familiar face stared at me from a crudely printed poster on a phone pole. It was my father's face! His was among several on a poster that read "CIA KILLED JFK". I dropped the phone and carefully removed the poster. Back in my

delivery van, I looked at what it said. Below the large heading, it showed six photos; my fathers, Frank Sturgis', and a third I didn't recognize. Below my father's picture was the picture of someone who looked exactly like my father, only older and dirty. Below Sturgis' picture was one of someone who looked a lot like Frank except older, and the third man had the same photo of him, but from a different angle. The type below the photos proclaimed E. Howard Hunt; convicted Watergate burglar and CIA assassin in 1974 and in Dealey Plaza in 1963. The poster advertised for a lecture the following day in San Francisco by Dick Gregory and was sponsored by a group calling themselves the JFK Investigating Committee or something like that. I was in shock! I could barely make it through the rest of my route. I didn't know what to think! I felt sick to my stomach. I couldn't believe something this bad could be happening to my family again!

Hadn't we paid enough? Hadn't my mother died for the sins of my father? Why would these people think such a thing? Where would it all end? One of the first thoughts that occurred to me after I settled down was to think back and try and remember what happened the day Kennedy was shot. Surely this would clear up the question and perhaps I could attend the lecture and clear my fathers' name.

As I thought about it, I felt a slow creeping illness overtake me. I remember very well that I was 9 years old and in the fifth grade at Brookmont Elementary School. I remember that they announced the news over the loudspeaker and subsequently the students were sent home. I can't remember how I got home; I may have been picked up, or taken the bus, but when I got home I remember my mother was there and she was very upset. I tried to picture my father but couldn't. Then like a bullet exploding in my brain, I remember my mother telling me that father had been to Dallas! I can't place the exact time she told me or if she was speaking in reference to the assassination, but I clearly recall her telling me this around that time period. It may have been before, but I also remembered something strangely coincidental; my father elected to have some sort of plastic surgery done to reduce the size and change the shape of his ears. In my mind these events occurred roughly at the same time. I looked at the poster, studying it over and over again. I thought of going to the lecture but chickened out. I didn't want to know any more details or speculations. The photos of the tramps, especially the one that was supposed to be my father looked amazingly like him. He has a very distinct nose and the shape of his mouth is very unique. I felt strongly that this could be him.

Now, years later, we all know that the true identity of these tramps has been discovered due to the diligent research of devoted Kennedy assassination researchers. [This was a reference to the false news story



floated by former FBI SAC Oliver "Buck the Fuck" Revell and others in their attempt to confuse the first set of three tramps picked up that day with the second set picked up later on. The Rockefeller Commission reported that 8 tramps were picked up that day.] I wrote my father a letter asking him about the poster and its' accusations. He wrote back to me and said that "as you well know, I was at home that day, and we watched the news broadcasting the unfortunate events until late in the evening when you children went to bed." "I was in the house all day." Later, under oath he would change this story several times. He testified under oath that he had actually been at work that day. He left the CIA office and drove home early. Later he changed it again, saying that he had stopped by his favorite Chinese grocery store to purchase some items for a home cooked meal. Still, he maintained that he was with his children throughout most of the day. When asked what the name of his favorite Chinese store was, he couldn't remember. He did offer that it was located on a certain street in China town in Washington D.C. when investigators checked all the Chinese stores in that city; none were close to that location. My father testified that he had been seen at work that day by one of his co-workers, yet when that co-worker was cross examined, he could not specifically recall seeing my father, he only thought he might have seen him. How could a man whose life was in the intelligence business not be able to recall, without fail, where he was and what he did on the day that the President of the United States was murdered?

How is that possible? Why did he change his story so many times? If his children were his alibi, why wouldn't his defense team call us to testify for him? This could have put the whole matter to rest once and for all! Why? Because it was a lie; **I was at our home that day, and I never saw my father.** That's not saying that he murdered the president, but it does serve to underline the life of lies and plausible deniability that was our life. I never spoke to my father about these outrageous contradictions, and he never addressed this topic...at least not until later...years later.

In June 1994 **Marina Oswald** was sent the tramp shots by this researcher. She stated:

I do not know. I like, by the way, you're little plastic overlay. It was wonderful. But I'm not expert. You have to have expertise. All this time I thought the HUNT was the oil man Hunt. I think you did very wonderful research. You want help with book? I do not know the answers.

In August 1993 **Michael Paine** was sent *Coup D'Etat in America*. He commented,

HUNT [resembles the tramp] maybe the most. I couldn't really decide on STURGIS. Actually, I wasn't sure of the picture with the overlay. When they're together like that they seem to fit. When I look at them individually, I'm not persuaded. All I can say is HUNT works especially for me. And I

didn't spend much time trying to analyze STURGIS. He was a possibility, but I didn't say 'Oh yeah, that's it!'" Paine was asked if the tramp shots made him wonder if there was a conspiracy. He responded, "I guess I've always had an opening for...We expected trouble from the right. The feeling in Dallas at the time invoked that kind of thought. I don't believe that OSWALD would knowingly participate with the right-wing in any way. I also believe he was acting like a spy, especially in the weeks before the assassination. But I didn't assume that had anything to do with the President. And if he been planning all along to kill the President, he wouldn't come out and get his rifle the night before.

There are too many people in the CIA that have a patriotism that would not allow them to shoot the President. You might find one or two who would keep this a secret from the CIA. I think there are a lot of people like that. They honestly believed they were doing the right thing and protecting this country from tendencies they thought were dangerous. They felt they were doing a patriotic thing. A tiny percentage of CIA people.

When I told **Ruth Paine** what Michael Paine said, she stated: "I didn't get that impression from him. What he told me was that he looked at the pictures. I said, 'Do you find these pictures pretty convincing?' and he said 'No, I really don't find them convincing.' I am also unconvinced." James Hosty agreed with Ruth Paine and he told this researcher: "They weren't there. It's just a figment of your imagination." **Wallace Shanley** stated to this researcher:

Havana, Miami, and New Orleans, were headed toward Dallas. It's kind of hard to deal with. You stir up some rather deep soup and things come floatin' to the top. INTERPEN was a group into which OSWALD could have well have inserted himself. A man with pseudo-expertise in all sorts of things. He would certainly be with one of these groups. But FRANK is not the tramp.

In 1975 **Charles Ashmann** wrote *The CIA-Mafia Link*, in which he stated that a "tramp" arrested on November 22, 1963, "bore a striking resemblance" to his former client, FRANK STURGIS. HEMMING told this researcher:

I could not see where Ashmann would pick-up on any of this Kennedy shit, and all of a sudden, his pocketbook comes out. I said, 'What the fuck? What has Ashmann been reading? Why the fuck would Ashmann take a look at the Kennedy situation?' Last guy in the world. As far as I was concerned he had no connection, no knowledge, shit, I figured he must know something that I don't know. He cranked out a little rinky-dink book with all these speculations in it.

STURGIS was asked:

Q. Do you know that your former attorney, Charles Ashmann, believes you to be the tramp in Dealey Plaza?

A. Well, if he stated that he believed I'm the tramp in Dealey Plaza, it's a lie because I saw the pictures in Washington and these two people that I saw up there that look like me, forget it.

**Howard Kenneth Davis** was mailed a copy of *Coup D'Etat In America* and recontacted in June 1993. He stated: "The one photograph you attributed to being STURGIS, in my mind that is absolutely not STURGIS. I don't know if he was in Dallas, or not, but I would give my eye teeth if that photograph were STURGIS."

Q. What about the overlay?

A. That was very, very interesting. There are similarities there, absolutely, and I really can't say about the other tramps...I hate to say it, because if you were to tell me you have other evidence that FIORINI was involved, I could believe it wholeheartedly. If you tell me he was involved, I won't argue with you one bit.

#### THE CUBAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Cuban Intelligence Service believed the tramp shots were significant. In Cuba, the HSCA was told:

ANTONIO: I would like to point out that these speculations have been made by FRANK STURGIS, who has been the principal propagator of this supposed visit by RUBY to Cuba. Such a lie, as others, has been propagated also by this individual. It catches our eye also that in this campaign to try to tie Cuba with the assassination he has been using published theories. The same American press has related STURGIS with the assassination of President Kennedy. Perhaps yesterday afternoon one of the questions that most caught our attention, and which we asked Blakey, was on these individuals who appeared at Dealey Plaza where it is said that one of those who appear in the photograph was FRANK STURGIS.

BUERGO: In relation to this question, it is also to keep in mind that STURGIS had a close relationship for many years with HOWARD HUNT. This must even be seen in relation to participation that both had in the events of Watergate, well known by you all, and the ties that this group had with President NIXON. It must also be viewed a little later; it is necessary to see the ties of these groups with the attitude maintained with respect to the Cuban Revolution. He was the first official of the American Government who recommended taking actions against Cuba after the interview that he held with President Castro during his visit to the United

States in 1959. These elements are to show the ties of these counter-revolutionary people with leaders of the United States and that the same ones had been used in matters such as Watergate and activities against Cuba and that, therefore, it is logical that they could be used for all of this false information.

BLAKEY: Do you have knowledge of some documentary evidence that concretely ties HOWARD HUNT with STURGIS before 1964.

VILLA: Before 1964, no, and later what we know of him has been generated by other newsmen and investigators. We knew some things about HOWARD HUNT when he was working against Cuba in Miami. [HSCA NARA 11710100 4.2.78]

**H. R. Haldeman** was mailed a copy of *Coup D'Etat in America* then asked to comment:

I glanced through the thing. I didn't see of any particular area that I could be of any help on. I'm not a photographic expert in any way, shape or form. I've never met HOWARD HUNT. When he was at the White House, Colson had contact. When he was in the Re-election Committee, it was Liddy.

**Edward Petty** received copies of the tramp shots:

I have to tell you I was pretty impressed by the comparison of the HUNT picture. Which surprised me. I didn't think I was going to be. I have done a lot of photo comparisons. Photo identity is a really difficult thing. But you did a good job on that.

**John Mertz** commented:

I think you're nuts! Did you read in the paper STURGIS died yesterday? He was a nice guy. That frontal picture, the photograph the CIA gave the HSCA, doesn't look anything like CHRIST as I remember him. I don't think that's CHRIST. It doesn't look anything like the guy. It doesn't ring any bells for me. I don't think that was a picture of him.

Q. How about the photograph of the man coming off the plane with a pipe? Is that him?

A. I didn't see any picture of him...

Q. It's in the book.

A. It's in the book, I haven't come across that. I checked a number of them but I never saw any coming off the plane with a pipe. I don't recall that he

smokes a pipe, and hell, he wouldn't have had a pipe comin' out of jail down there. He didn't have anything. It could have been, I don't know.

Q. What about the tramp shots?

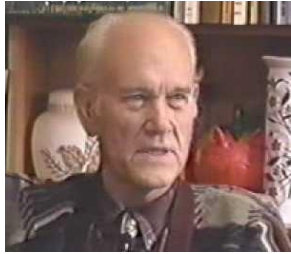
A. I don't think any of them, I don't...I know HUNT better than I know CHRIST. I worked with him in Japan, shared an office with him. That sure as hell is no picture of HUNT. I never saw STURGIS.

Dr. Peter Dale Scott, who now espouses World Trade Center revisionism, wrote that **Fletcher Prouty** "believes he could identify the back of Edwin Landsdale's neck in the so-called 'tramp' photographs." [Scott, *Deep Pol.* p377] Fletcher Prouty met with the leaders of the Cuban Revolutionary Council when they visited General Erskine on August 26, 1960. He sympathized with their plight. Fletcher Prouty told Senator Howard Baker that he met HUNT in the offices of Robert R. Mullen and Company:

The date was in either February or March 1971. It was in the offices of the Mullen Company. The man I went to see was Bob Bennett. After a brief talk, primarily with what I wanted done, he said, well, I have a man that can help you with that. And he called in an office and said, HOWARD. And HOWARD came out, and it was HOWARD HUNT. I knew HUNT, I had known him at least since the Bay of Pigs program. But I knew in CIA practice you don't recognize people. So, I never said a word, never batted an eye at him. But I knew he was CIA and I knew in my mind he was on duty. I didn't know he had retired. That was immaterial. The subject didn't come up. Bennett introduced me to HUNT. And we shook hands. And he said he would take the account work. And the name Butterfield was the name that was mentioned, and the only name mentioned. I was satisfied...After putting in weeks of work and researching to find who was going to do the job for us, and after going there for no other reason than to get a firm that would contact the White House.

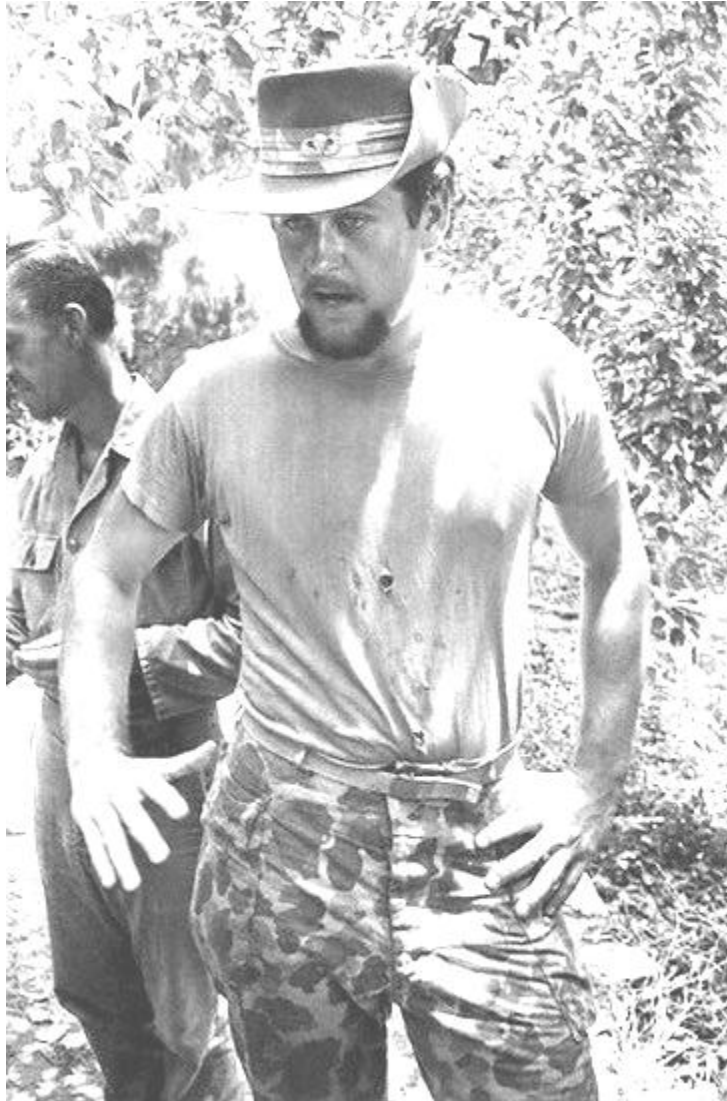
Prouty said he knew that Mullen and Company was a CIA front from a long list of fronts he once possessed and that:

I would tell any body today that I don't think McCORD ever served really as a CIA man. But you see, nobody can uncover that Sheffield Edwards, Bob Bannerman or JIM McCORD were anything but FBI men like me, an Air Force guy, but working for the CIA. That is the way they worked. And they kept their connection. And I have been at lunch with McCORD when FBI men went by and they were just like old buddies. And I have had him volunteer FBI support of something I wanted officially. And I would say, if I had to analyze in my years of experience with him... [NARA SSCIA 157-10011-10041]



Fletcher Prouty was a consultant to Oliver Stone during the filming of JFK and was widely credited with convincing Oliver Stone that the military industrial complex was involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy rather than NIXON and the tramps. In 1991 the neo-Nazi group Liberty Lobby announced the creation of the advisory board of the Populist Action Committee. The *Spotlight* ran a major feature on the formation of the advisory board with photographs of the persons announced as appointed to launch the Committee. Fletcher Prouty was named to the advisory panel. Martin Larson, a contributor to *The Journal of Historical Review* which maintains the Holocaust was a Jewish hoax; Pauline Mackey, national treasurer for the 1988 David Duke Populist Party Presidential campaign; Tom Valentine, Midwest bureau chief for *Spotlight* and host of Liberty Lobby's Radio Free America. Prouty appeared at conferences and on radio programs sponsored by the Liberty Lobby, but claims "there was never a handshake" concerning his official appointment to the Populist Action Committee. (Telephone interview with Prouty.) Prouty nonetheless admits that he is aware his name is being publicized in that capacity and refuses to ask his name be dropped from the list.

**Ronald Fischer** received the CHRIST/tramp shots: "I couldn't make out the face of the man I saw in the window."



HEMMING AT NO NAME KEY

HEMMING:

The first time I saw the tramp shots was through Garrison. Weisberg brought it to his attention. He was the first to have them. They were comparing the pictures with the No Name Key crew.

Here are some videos of the assassination. As you can see the assassination was a professional job. Only Kennedy was killed, no one else although John Connolly was wounded. Click [HERE](#) to see the event from all angles at once. Click [HERE](#) to see digitally enhanced videos of the event.

## THE SHOTS

### THE FIRST SHOT: THE MEAT SHOT

The first shot was fired by HOWARD HUNT from the *Southeast* corner window of the Texas School Book Depository. HEMMING told this researcher:

The shot came from the other end of the floor. Through the trees into the President's back. That's the shallow wound in his back. This shot penetrated Kennedy's back, and exited through his throat. This was the meat shot. This was for fucking planting evidence. This wasn't for killing anybody. If it kills him, that's good too. It has the force to penetrate. If you're dumpin' the blame, the set up weapon has to be fired into a soft area of the target. You don't want this round deforming, because it has to be identified later on by the lands and grooves on it. This is not a killing round. This one went in two and a half inches. We figured that CPR popped the fucker out. This was the magic bullet. It's the closest shot. You can't miss. It's from 60 feet away. That's what pistol people shoot at. He's up six floors and 20 feet across the street. With a shoulder stock and a scope you ain't gonna miss with a sabot round. A sabot round is a plastic and metal sleeve that holds a smaller round. The sabot round they used was copper. Remember somebody talking about something making marks on the sidewalk? That's the sleeve. The jacket around the sabot round that breaks. It's a small piece, it can't be identified. It's got a wax filler. As that hot powder is burning, those gases are pushing it out. As soon as it leaves the muzzle the wax melts in a sabot round jacket that has already started to separate. The whole idea is, they fucked up totally, it became a pristine round because it was so underpowered. That's why I figure it was a short barreled sabot round. If they fired it out of a Carcano, they'd have been nothing left of the slug, except cadaver samples, and you can't see any rifling at all. What sends the flag up is the pristine round that tells the whole fucking story of professionalism. The use of silenced weapons and sabot rounds.

The first shot was designed to link the assassination bullet with OSWALD'S gun and was underpowered. This shot went through the President's back and out his throat and then entered Governor Connally. It, and all the shots fired that day, were fired from behind the President, so the autopsy evidence was relatively consistent with the shots having been fired from the Texas School Book Depository. No shots were fired from the grassy knoll. HEMMING told this researcher:

The first shot that should have been fired would be right after the turn onto Houston Street. There you have the target moving towards you, it's a full frontal shot. There's no deviation, there's no declination. The guy's moving straight at your ass. You're looking him right in the eye. You can get him right between the headlights. A professional that has a plan to get away, not a kamikaze, would know the Secret Service are not allowed to fire



back, the ones that are on the outrider vehicles, and engage in a fire fight. They are there to take the spears. They are there to protect the President with their body. The outriders would be looking into the buildings where the shots are coming from. If you don't want to call attention to your shooting position for a variety of reasons, then you'll want a shot with the target moving away from you. They're going to be running away from you. They're not going to be looking at your ass. This messes memories up. This protects you in your E. & E. out of the area. If they looked up and saw someone poking a weapon out a window or suspected they saw a shooter in front of them, they'd carry it to their fucking graves.

### THE MEAT SHOT BECOMES THE MAGIC BULLET

Shortly after Governor John Connally was removed from his stretcher, Darrell C. Tomlinson (died late 1993) took the stretcher to the first floor of the hospital and placed it alongside another stretcher. A few minutes later, he bumped a stretcher against the wall and the meat shot rolled out. Darrell C. Tomlinson was not sure whether the bullet came from the stretcher of Governor John Connally or an adjacent one. [WR p81] The FBI determined that the meat shot had been fired from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano, to the exclusion of all other weapons.

The Warren Commission described the trajectory of the magic bullet:

- (1) Penetrated the back of John F. Kennedy.
- (2) Exited the throat of John F. Kennedy.
- (3) Entered the chest of Governor John Connally shattering his rib.
- (4) Exited below the right nipple of Governor John Connally.
- (5) Entered the wrist of Governor John Connally.
- (6) Exited the wrist of Governor John Connally.
- (7) Entered the thigh of Governor John Connally.
- (8) Exited the thigh of Governor John Connally when he was on the stretcher.
- (9) Still weighed a nearly pristine 158.6 grams.

The meat shot was underpowered and could not have done that much damage. When the Warren Commission received the medical determinations regarding the wounds of John F. Kennedy and Governor John Connally, the findings had to be reconciled with the Commission's theory that OSWALD was the lone assassin. The Warren

Commission determined that three shots had been fired from the Texas School Book Depository - and one had missed. One of these had clearly struck the head of the President. The other, therefore, would logically have had to have done all the remaining damage. The Warren Commission had no idea about "meat shots" and it had to account for the pristine bullet. The Magic Bullet was born.



HEMMING told this researcher:

That bullet, because of the bulge and the oval shape at the rear of the slug, shows that it was not fired into cotton wadding, it was fired into water. Who fired it into water to put lands and grooves on it so it would appear to have been fired? They were in a hurry. They fired it into a water tank. That distends the end. It causes the lead to bulge out the rear side and give an oval fish tail. That was a sabot round used to plant evidence.

This whole thing of somebody dropping it on a stretcher. In a million fucking years who's going to find it? They're doing CPR on his ass and it popped out of the fucking hole. An underpowered round. It was supposed to go in about three inches, they didn't want any distortion on it. Someday I'll give you a demonstration of how it is done.

When Governor John Connally died on June 16, 1993, it was suggested that the bullet fragments lodged inside him be removed and weighed. If the weight of these fragments added to the weight of the magic bullet exceeded 160 grains, then the magic bullet was planted. The Connally family, however, objected to this procedure. Gerald Posner cited a study by Failure Analysis Associates that stated the magic bullet wasn't magic, after all, then admitted: "A complete recreation of CE 399 may be impossible."

## THE SECOND SHOT



The cowboys of the CIA ambushed Kennedy in a classic Old West crossfire. Just as he passed the records building (the one with the vertical long windows) Kennedy got plugged. While visiting HEMMING'S private detective office, late one evening in 1978, he told me: **"FRANK was firing from the Records Building."** HEMMING later denied he had said this. HEMMING 1994:

Take another fucking toke, A. J., STURGIS was a low echelon fucking throwaway. What were you taking, acid, that night? A. J., you know what you are? You're an unreconstructed hippie. You're stuck with having published a whole bunch of shit about the tramps which may lead somewhere someday. You have a team in the Texas School Book Depository. You have a team that's split up in another building. You probably have a team on the other side of the whole Plaza area. When the target makes it to the underpass, that's where they give him a blast. These people were trying to be selective. Jackie wasn't hit. Mrs. Connally wasn't hit. No Secret Service men were hit. These are bullets whizzing around these people.

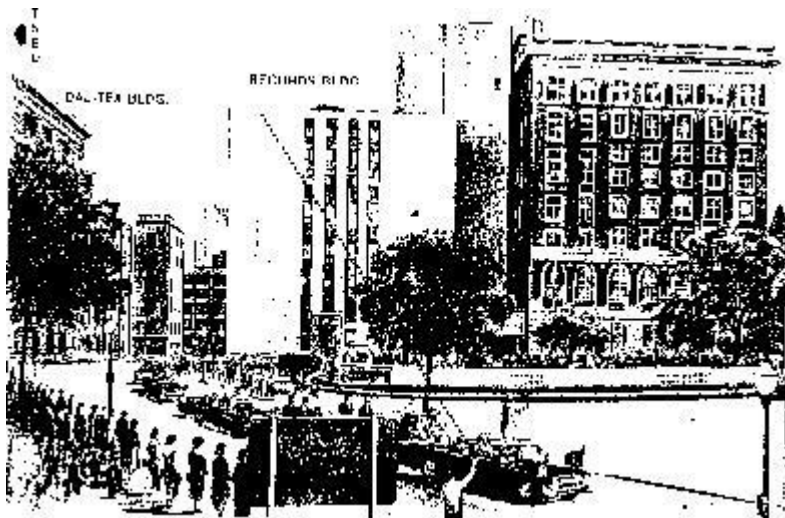


Kennedy was caught in a classic crossfire ambush, right out of the old West. The second shot which was fired from the Records Building by STURGIS further wounded Governor John Connally but missed John Kennedy. Mrs. Connally, testified that she thought her husband was hit by a second shot fired immediately after President Kennedy grabbed his throat. Governor John Connally told *Life* magazine: "There is my

absolute knowledge, and Nellie's too, the one bullet caused the President's wound, and an entirely separate shot struck me...I'll never change my mind." [*Life* 10.30.66] A CIA liaison man informed Congressional leaders investigating the Agency that "(Kennedy) Presidential aides Kenneth O'Donnell and David Powers are reported to have told investigators soon after the Kennedy assassination that they thought they had observed what might have been shots coming from a location other than the Texas School Depository. But sometime before O'Donnell and Powers submitted their report to the Warren Commission by deposition and affidavit either J. Edgar Hoover or his top aides prevailed on the men not to disclose their suspicions to the Commission." According to the report, "the FBI warned O'Donnell and Powers that testimony to that effect could lead to possible international incident and inflame public passions fed by other secret information then known by the FBI." [Bob Wiedrick *The Chicago Tribune* 6/15/75]

**Gerald Posner** stated that after he informed Governor John Connally about new technologies, John Connally realized he had been mistaken: "It may well be that Mrs. Connally was mistaken about seeing the President raise his arms after the first shot. That might have been after the second shot. And if that is true, it would make it all very consistent...[and] the second bullet could have hit us both." Earlier accounts of an incident are often more accurate.

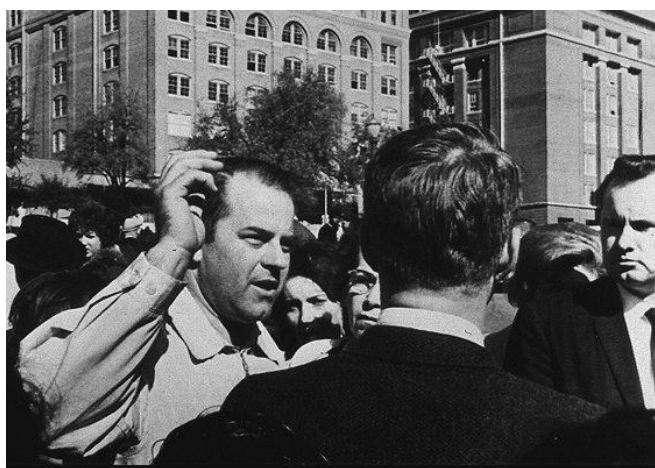
When Failure Analysis Associates did a computer reconstruction of Dealey Plaza, creating a computer generated trajectory that "could then be splayed on to a cone," part of the cone covered the Records Building. [Posner *Case Closed* p477; *Frontline: Who was LHO?*] The height and isolation of the Records Building would have prevented the detection of STURGIS by eyewitnesses in Dealey Plaza. The roof lines of the Records Building were traced by low walls that hid him from the crowds below and provided a convenient gun rest. No one in Dealey Plaza saw any one fire from there.



#### WITNESSES WHO HEARD SHOTS FROM THE RECORDS BUILDING



**F. Lee Mudd** reported that he thought one or two of the shots came from the direction of the Dal-Tex Building. Standing at the north curb of Elm Street, he dropped to the ground when the shots were fired and looked toward the corner of Elm and Houston Street: "He looked around him [the FBI report related] and he recalled that in looking toward the building nearby, he noted several broken windows on the fourth floor of the Dal-Tex Building, and the thought occurred to him that possibly the shots had been fired through these broken windows...[He] stated that when the shots were fired, they sounded as if they came from the direction of the Dal-Tex Building." [24WH538]



Eyewitness **Charles Brehm** told the FBI that "it seemed quite apparent to him that the shots came from one of two buildings back at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets." [22WH837] In 1993 Charles Brehm stated, "They all came from the same place. Either the Records Building or the Texas School Book Depository." Assistant Dallas County District Attorney **Sam Paternostro** told the FBI that he recalled hearing a shot that

"came from the Texas School Book Depository building or the Criminal Courts Building." [24WH536] A physical feature of the Criminal Courts Building ruled it out as a source of the shots. A brick parapet 15 feet high and less than two feet wide bordered the Houston Street roof line, making a shot from there almost impossible. Other witnesses pointed specifically to the Records and Criminal Court Buildings. **Elsie Dorman** watched the motorcade from an open window on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Two days after the assassination, she advised the FBI that "she felt that these shots were coming from the area of the Records Building." **Otis N. Williams** watched the motorcade from the steps of the Texas School Book Depository. Just after the Presidential limousine had passed the building and dipped out of sight down Elm Street, Otis N. Williams heard "three loud blasts." Otis N. Williams told the FBI that he "thought these blasts came from the location of the court house." [WCD 5] Both the Dallas County Records Building, and the Criminal Courts Building, stood between Otis N. Williams and the Court House.

Josiah Thompson wrote: "Such witness reports establish only the possibility that one or more shots may have come from the east boundary of Dealey Plaza. What turns this possibility into a probability is the web of evidence and logic that necessitates another gun besides OSWALD'S firing on the motorcade from behind...the most probable point of origin for such a bullet would be the roof of the Dallas County Records Building." STURGIS may have used one of HEMMING'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifles. HEMMING told this researcher:

Rifle barrels produced in Italy at that time, the Carcanos, were out of 22 foot stock. So they ran the lands and grooves through 22 feet of pipe. The same tool is used on thousands of weapons. The factory, in the Pough Valley of Italy, only had two tools to do lands and grooves. Everyone had these same tool markings on them.

### THE THIRD SHOT

The Warren Commission concluded that three shots were fired. On October 31, 2003 this finding was contradicted by Nellie Connally, the wife of John Connally, who told the *New York Times* that she heard three shots. CHRIST fired the last shot while standing at the northeast corner window. This was the shot that blew part of President Kennedy's head off. HEMMING told this researcher:

One shot was fired out of OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano. The gunman was standing up. He used a frangible round. It had been cut so it came apart on impact. It spread to a wide pattern on impact. You know what a dum-dum is? They used to say you carved an 'X' on the nose of it. You know what a hollow point is? It mushrooms. When it hits you it opens up a big goddamn hole. Frangible bullets don't mushroom. They become six separate slugs the minute they hit skin.

At least one Mannlicher-Carcano had been used in the assassination. Its accuracy was improved since its bolt did not have to be worked. HEMMING: "Every time you work the bolt you have to re-acquire the target."

#### THEORY: DAVID LEMAR CHRIST'S FRANGIBLE AMMUNITION

CHRIST was a CIA techie so the possibility existed that the bullet which exited from the head of President John F. Kennedy was a frangible round which threw the head of President Kennedy backwards, and blew away a quarter of his skull. This made it appear as if he had been hit from the front. An excerpt from President Kennedy's autopsy stated: "Clearly visible in the above described large skull defect and exuding from it is lacerated brain tissue which on close inspection proves to represent the major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere." [WR p541] The wound in the back of President Kennedy's skull measured six millimeters. The beveling or conning shape found was consistent with an entrance wound. In *Deadly Secrets* former *Ramparts* writers William Turner and Warren Hinckle wrote that they interviewed "a former Cuban mercenary for the CIA" who stated: "The array of outlawed weaponry with which we were familiarized included bullets that exploded on impact." [Hinckle *Deadly Secrets* p47] HEMMING:

There are no bullets less than 20 millimeters that actually explode. Twenty millimeter is the smallest you can put a fuse assembly in. The Germans came up with the first one. Hydroshock rounds were developed in the last 20 years. It's a hydraulic function that turns it into a frangible bullet. They want the bullet to penetrate and then explode. Another procedure involves boring out a hole in the bullet, then the same exact weight of the lead that was removed is replaced with solder. Then a little brass plug is put in it. As that sucker is traveling through the air, it's getting hotter and hotter. The solder is melting. It melts at the back of the slug before it melts at the front. When that copper jacket hits anything that gives resistance, the little brass nut starts traveling forward and a hydraulic action occurs. It starts mushrooming and splitting the bullet. The bullet has started to stop, but that little brass plug in the rear of the bullet wants to keep on going. There's nothing to stop it but the liquid. This is squeezing the liquid. You can't compress liquids, and it transfers a foot pound energy throughout that liquid. If the fucker hits metal, it will explode like a fucking firecracker into many fragments. If it hits skin, it will only explode probably after it's penetrated three or four inches. Then it starts coming apart into a lot of small pieces. You'll recover solder, copper and lead. The solder melts. It becomes black speckles. It won't even seem metallic.

#### THE MEDICAL EVIDENCE AND THE FRANGIBLE ROUND

There was medical evidence a frangible round, or a hydroshock round, was employed. In the Warren Report, Dr. Alfred G. Olivier, who had spent seven years doing wounds ballistic research for the U.S. Army stated: "I didn't think this type of a stable bullet



would cause a massive head wound, I thought it would go through making a small entrance and exit..." In the May 1992 *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Dr. James Humes wrote:

The X-rays disclosed fine, dustlike, metallic fragments from back to front where the bullet traversed the head before creating an explosive exit wound on the right temporal-parietal area. These fragments were not grossly visible. Two small bullet fragments were recovered from inside the skull - measuring three by one millimeters and seven by two millimeters... The head was so devastated by the exploding bullet and the gaping jagged stellate wound it created...two thirds of the right cerebrum had been blown away...After the brain was removed, we looked more closely at the wound, and noted that the inside of the rear of the skullbone was absolutely intact and beveled and there could be no question from whence cometh that bullet - [from rear to front].

The Warren Commission stated that a bullet fragment from the head wound hit a curbstone causing a **chip of concrete** to hit bystander Walter Teague in the cheek, causing him to bleed. When the FBI ran a spectrographic analysis on the curb it showed "traces of lead with a trace of antimony." [15WH700] Since there was no copper found in the curb (the 6.5 mm ammo was copper-jacketed) S.A. Shaneyfeldt told the Warren Commission the lead came from the core of the bullet. Was the chip of concrete that hit Walter Teague in the face set into motion by a fragment from frangible bullet? Was this why, when the curbstone was tested, the traces on it were from the core of the bullet, rather than from the part of the bullet that came into contact with the copper shell casing, that is, the outside of the bullet? Or did the fragment of a jacket around a sabot hit the sidewalk, as HEMMING suggested? Gerald Posner believed: "What is likely is that after the bullet fragmented against a tree branch, the stable lead core remained in a straight line from the Depository and struck the curb, over 500 feet away. The destabilized copper jacket hit the pavement, giving Virgie Rachley the impression of sparks. Neither fragment was ever recovered...No part of a third bullet was ever found." [NYT 5.26.92; JAMA 5.27.92; Crenshaw *JFK Conspiracy of Silence* - questionable book]

J. Edgar Hoover disagreed with Gerald Posner:

Assuming this mark was made by a fragment of a bullet from the assassin's rifle, the evidence present is insufficient to establish whether it was caused by a fragment of a bullet striking the occupants of the Presidential limousine, such as the bullet that struck the President's head, or whether it is the fragment of a shot that may have missed the Presidential limousine. [FBI Hoover to Rankin 8.12.64]

J. Edgar Hoover also stated:



The piece of curbing containing the mark was removed on August 5, 1964, and examined in the FBI Laboratory. Small foreign metal smears were found adhering to the curbing section within the area of the mark. These metal smears were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. No copper was found. The lead could have originated from the lead core of a mutilated metal-jacketed bullet such as the type of bullet loaded into the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges or from some other source having the same composition. The absence of copper precludes the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an un mutilated military-type full metal-jacket bullet..."

### THE FRAGMENT SIZE

The size of the fragments also indicated an frangible or hydroshock round was used. The FBI found:

- (1) A bullet fragment weighing 44.6 grains - about a quarter of a bullet, since each intact bullet weighed about 160 to 161 grains before firing, and 158.6 grains after firing. This bullet fragment was found in the seat cushion of the Presidential limousine.
- (2) One bullet fragment weighing 21.0 grains - about an eighth of a bullet, found beside the back seat of the limousine.
- (3) One metal fragment weighing 1.65 grains, taken from the head of the President.
- (4) One metal fragment weighing 0.15 grains, taken from the head of the President.
- (5) One metal fragment weighing 0.5 grains, removed from the arm of Governor Connally.
- (6) Three metal fragments weighing 0.9, 0.7, 0.7, removed from the rear floorboard carpet.

When FBI firearms experts examined the two larger fragments, they concluded that they had been fired from OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. However, it was not possible to determine whether the two bullet fragments were from the same bullet or from two different bullets. [FBI 62-109060-3452, 3440] The Warren Commission determined that the wounds of President Kennedy and those of Governor John Connally were consistent with a total of only two shots: "One shot passed through the President's neck and then most probably passed through the Governor's body and a subsequent shot penetrated the President's head." No other shots struck any part of the automobile. Therefore, if three shots were fired, it followed that one shot had missed the car. But which shot? The Warren Commission stated that "The evidence is inconclusive as to whether it was the first, second or third shot which missed." [WR p111] The Warren Commission could not present a clear picture of what happened in Dealey Plaza because the "bullet that missed" was never recovered.





The third shot was fired from the Texas School Book Depository, however, a firecracker was set off at the knoll, as a diversionary measure. The men observed standing behind the picket fence did not fire a weapon at President Kennedy. Lee Bowers perceived their activity as a "commotion." The firecracker sounded like a gunshot, and was followed by a puff of *white* smoke. When a gun discharges, black smoke is released or, if the bullet contains smokeless, the discharge releases a trace of smoke, visible only in strong sunlight. The smoke from a firecracker is white, and highly visible.

The diversionary effort worked. Most of the people in Dealey Plaza looked toward the knoll as the shots were fired and immediately ran toward it. Even the stock boys in the Texas School Book Depository, who had been watching the motorcade from the window directly under the sniper's nest, ran to the other side of the Texas School Book Depository and looked at the railroad tracks that ran behind the knoll. One of them saw a policeman on top of a freight car. Could this have been an assassin going into hiding?

Lee Bowers observed the area behind the fence, on top of the knoll, during the shooting. Asked by Joe Ball about what attracted his attention to this area, he replied:

I just am unable to describe...it was something out of the ordinary, a sort of milling around, but something occurred in this particular spot which was out of the ordinary, which attracted my eye for some reason, which I could not identify." Dallas Policeman Seymour Weitzman ran up on the knoll. He told the FBI: "As he came to the fence at the top of the grassy slope, some

bystander mentioned that the firecracker or shot had come from the other side of the fence, and he requested a bystander to bend over and he used the bystanders back as a step and vaulted over the fence. [WCD 5]

Several railroad men standing on the railroad bridge near the triple overpass said they had seen smoke coming from behind the knoll fence. **Sterling Mayfield Holland**, who had been on the bridge since 11:45 a.m., testified:

There was a shot, a report...and a puff of smoke came out about six or eight feet above the ground right out from under those trees. And at just about this location from where I was standing you could see that puff of smoke, like someone had thrown a firecracker, or something out, and that is just about the way it sounded. It wasn't as loud as the previous reports or shots. [6WH244]

In 1966 Sterling Holland told Josiah Thompson:

It was just like somebody had thrown a firecracker and left a little puff of smoke there. It was a white smoke; it wasn't a black smoke or like a black powder. It was like the puff of a cigarette, but it was about nine feet off the ground. It would be just about in line with, or maybe just a little bit higher than that fence, but by the time it got underneath the tree, well, it would be about eight or nine feet...(the ground slopes off sharply in front of the fence.) [Thompson *Six Seconds in Dallas* taped interview with Holland 11.30.66]

Sterling Holland placed the time of the puff of smoke as coinciding with the first noise:

When they got just about to the Arcade, I heard what I thought for the moment was a firecracker, and he slumped over..." Sterling Holland died on April 29, 1969. Gerald Posner called Sterling Holland "confused about several issues, thinking Mrs. Kennedy was trying to climb into the back seat to join her husband.

Sterling Holland told the Dallas Police Department:

I am signal supervisor for the Union Terminal and I was inspecting signals and switches and stopped to watch the parade. I was standing on top of the triple underpass and the President's car was coming down Elm Street and when they got just about to the arcade I heard what I thought for a moment was a fire cracker and he slumped over and I looked toward the arcade and trees and saw a puff of smoke come from the trees and I heard three more shots after the first shot, but that was the only puff of smoke I saw. I immediately ran around to where I could see behind the arcade and did not see anyone running from there. But the puff of smoke I saw definitely came from behind the arcade through the trees. After the

first shot the President slumped over and Mrs. Kennedy jumped up and tried to get over in the back seat to him, and then the second shot rang out. After the first shot the Secret Service man raised up in the seat with a machine gun and then dropped back down in the seat. And they immediately sped off. Everything is spinning in my head and if I remember anything else later I will come back and tell Bill.

**Gerald Posner** attempted to discredit Holland's testimony about the puff of smoke in this fashion:

[Holland stated] that a Secret Service agent in the President's car had 'raised up in the seat with a machine gun.'"Because Holland might have been in error, and Secret Servicemen in another vehicle had deployed their weapons, as was to be expected, and not in the President's vehicle, does not mean that Holland's testimony about the puff of smoke was in error. Posner did not take into account that Holland was dealing with a situation that was frightening, confusing and fast moving. We are talking about events taking place in fast moving cars - Holland said that his head was "spinning." [Decker Ex. 5323 page 480]

Posner also questioned Holland's testimony that: "After the first shot the President slumped over and Mrs. Kennedy jumped up and tried to get over in the back seat to him and then the second shot rang out." Jackie Kennedy tried to get out of the limo by climbing over the trunk. Holland interpreted this differently.

Holland was in error about the location of certain events, however, all these events did occur. Holland was a responsible citizen, a railroad signal inspector. People depended on him for their safety. He was not prone to hallucinate. Because he was confused, Posner attempted to make him into a liar.

In a notarized statement dated November 22, 1963, for the Dallas County Sheriff's Department, **Austin Lawrence Miller** stated that when he heard three shots and saw people in the Presidential limousine react, he saw "something which I thought was smoke or steam coming from a group of trees north of Elm off the railroad tracks." At that time, Austin Lawrence Miller was standing on the bridge of the triple underpass. Four other railroad men had also seen the smoke. Patrolman J.M. Smith, the second policeman to scale the fence on the knoll, "smelled gunpowder...in the parking lot near the Texas School Book Depository" and so did another patrolman. Lee Bowers noticed that "At the time of the shooting, in the vicinity of where the two men I have described were, there was a flash of light or smoke..." [6WH239; 24WH217; 22WH833; 22WH836; interview with Winborn Murphy cited in *Rush To Judgment* Lane p40; WCD 205 p39]



## THE PHONY SECRET SERVICE AGENT SEYMOUR WEITZMAN AND J. M. SMITH



Seymour Weitzman was the first Dallas Police Officer to scale the fence on top of the knoll. He told Warren Commission Counsel Joseph Ball that he "noticed numerous kinds of footprints..." Although Seymour Weitzman had scaled the fence first, the officer behind him, J. M. Smith, was the first to encounter a Secret Service Agent there: "I wasn't alone. There was some Deputy Sheriff and I believe one Secret Service man when I got there...I pulled my pistol from my holster, and I thought, 'This is silly, I don't know who I am looking for'...Just as I did he showed me he was a Secret Service Agent..." [7WH531] Weitzman had also seen this man and told Joseph Ball: "[There were] other officers, Secret Service as well." [7WH105] Sterling Holland, who had run to the area where he saw the puff of smoke, noticed footprints between a station wagon and the picket fence: "It was muddy...a hundred tracks in one location. There was mud on the bumper as if someone had cleaned their foot...there were 12 or 15 policemen, or plainclothesmen, and we looked for empty shells..." [7WH284; WNEW-TV transcript 3.24.66]

The Warren Commission questioned every Secret Service Agent on the scene that day, and they stated that they went to Parkland Hospital or stayed at the Trade Center. [WCD 1095]

The HSCA questioned J. M. Smith: "One witness who did not base his Secret Service identification merely upon observing a plainclothesman in the presence of uniformed police officers was Dallas police officer Joseph M. Smith. Smith, who had been riding as a motorcycle escort in the motorcade, ran up the grassy knoll immediately after the shooting occurred. He testified to the Warren Commission that at that time he encountered a man who stated that he was a Secret Service agent and offered supporting credentials..." Click [HERE](#) for video of area behind fence above grassy knoll is searched.

### S.A. HOSTY EXPLAINS

The HSCA made an effort to identify the person who talked to Joseph M. Smith. "FBI S.A. James P. Hosty stated that Frank Ellsworth, then an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent, had indicated that he had been in the knoll area and for some reason had identified himself to someone as a Secret Service Agent. The HSCA deposed Frank Ellsworth, who denied S.A. Hosty's allegation." James Hosty:

That's not what I said. I said Ellsworth told me after the assassination that he had gone over there and participated in the building and grounds search. I suggested to the HSCA that there were Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agents at the scene and maybe they were the ones who had been mistaken for Secret Service Agents. It was a mass of confusion, you have to remember."

Frank Ellsworth:

He was wrong. He knew precisely what I was doing that day. I spent the entire time searching the Texas School Book Depository. I talked to him about it later." Frank Ellsworth said he heard about the assassination on the radio, then ran to the Texas School Book Depository, where he found two uniformed officers: "This was three minutes or four minutes after the assassination.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Most of the time, if someone grabs one of your guys, you come up with I.D. and snatch him away. You make sure the cops closest to your guys are on your payroll. They don't know shit. They're not told a goddamn thing. Either they are given a code word, or are told to watch for a particular type of I.D. If some one from a particular agency tells you to boo, you boo. That's all. They don't know shit.

A recent JFK Records Collection Computer search revealed that one page of a Warren Commission document that dealt with Seymour Weitzman and the tramps was referred to another agency for review. [NARA 180-10095-10367; see 180-10095-10355] When the HSCA attempted to question Seymour Weitzman, Dr. Charles Laburda objected: "Since Mr. Weitzman was treated for emotional illness for many years...information sought from him should be extracted from his testimony and depositions made at that time [1963 to 1964]." [ltr. VA Laburda 6.1.78] Seymour Weitzman, born January 28, 1922, died in July 1985.

At first this researcher thought the phony Secret Service agent was Bernard Barker because I thought tht the same crew was used in the Kennedy assassination as the Watergate Break-in. HEMMING told this researcher:

BARKER never went on any operations. He was around these BRAC (Bureau for Suppression of Communism) assholes. Hey, if he'd gone out and done an assassination or two in Miami, like those are coward-assed motherfuckers, okay. He don't even do that. His job was to snitch us out.

When BARKER was questioned, under oath, about his whereabouts on November 22 he stated:

This is a question that came up during the Watergate Hearing. I said that since I was a Cuban Revolutionary Council agent, they would have me on record. I was working for the Agency, they know exactly everywhere I was, I reported to them daily. I can tell you I was watching the whole thing on T.V. when it happened. I was home, in Miami, Florida, I remember definitely. My wife was with me. I saw many people at the time. I was constantly seeing people. For your information, if it would help you any, I

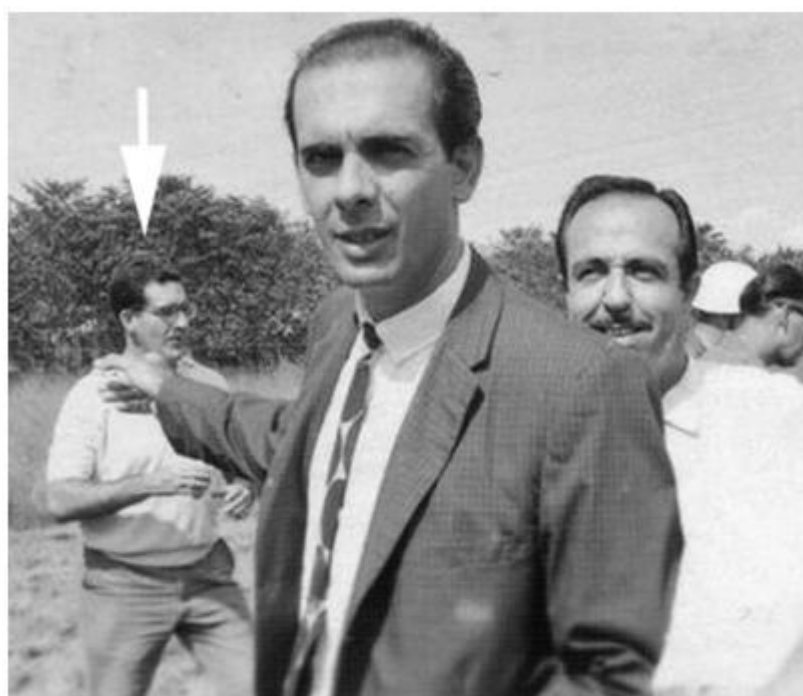
was in Miami quite definitely because I remember seeing the thing on T.V. I don't recall who else saw me aside from my wife...my family, my neighbors [Peter Arent 4400 NW 5th St; 420 NW 44th Ave Miami], the people who lived next door.

Then he was asked why he was at home watching television that day, instead of being at work? He responded: "I didn't report necessarily every day, but just about every day I would get a call or assignment." BARKER was asked what soap opera he was watching at 1:30 p.m., Friday, November 22, 1963. He could not remember. Then he was asked if he heard of the assassination via a news flash. He responded: "No, I think I saw the parade, how the whole thing happened." No evidence has surfaced indicating Barker was the phony Secret Service agent however a man closely resembling an associate of Bernardo Torres, who's name appears in OSWALD'S address book, is right in front of the grassy knoll minutes after the assassination. He was free to walk away.

ONE OF BERNARDO DE TORRES MEN WAS THE PHONY SECRET SERVICE  
AGENT BEHIND THE FENCE ON THE GRASSY KNOLL

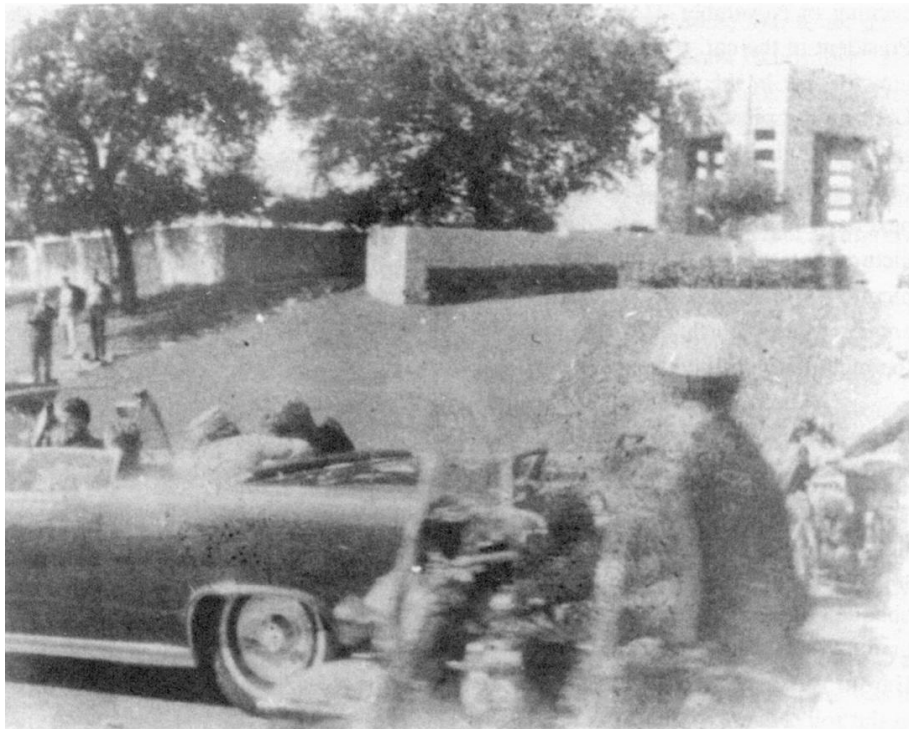








## PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MAN BEHIND THE FENCE ON THE KNOLL



The HSCA's photo enhancement of the Philip Willis photograph of the stockade fence atop the knoll, taken seconds before HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST opened fire, showed:

...an object whose size and shape were consistent with a human being, positioned just inside the retaining wall. The object possessed colors with a distinct resemblance to flesh tones, as revealed on the color display. The Panel perceived the object to be that of **a badly blurred image of a person, dressed in dark clothing, standing or leaning just inside the retaining wall.**

The HSCA continued:

In this photograph, which shows the person standing behind the concrete wall, there is visible, near the region of that person's hands, a very distinct straight line feature which extends from the lower right to the upper right. Nevertheless, because of the blur of the object in the photograph, the panel was not able to determine the actual length of the object and could not conclude whether it was or was not a weapon. [HSCA V6 p123-127]

The Nix film, which captured the area in question around the same time, revealed:

An object that can be construed as having a shape similar to that of a person. It is also possible to interpret this object as being of the same general shape as the person identified at the wall of the Willis #5 photograph. [HSCA V5 p131]

The HSCA found no photographic evidence this man had a rifle with him nor did it find photographic evidence of the puff of smoke. [HSCA V4 p424] Click [HERE](#) for Nix film. DE TORRES' man set firecrackers off behind the fence on the grassy knoll as a diversionary effort. He turned into a Secret Service agent after the assassination. One of them was and associate of BERNARDO DE TORRES. STURGIS told the Rockefeller Commission about an attempt that he planned on the life of Fidel Castro:

I again did these exercises to try to get a diversion that if I would get the nod to do the execution that I would have some means of diversionary tactics to draw attention away from the people who did the execution, and I was there with my people to prevent it because of security.



## PHOTOGRAPH OF DAVID MORALES SANCHEZ



Is the man who is speaking into a walkie talkie at the very instant that Kennedy is shot David Morales? Later HUNT will implicate him in the assassination in a death bed confession.

## HEMMING AND THE NASH RAMBLER STATION WAGON DEPUTY SHERIFF ROGER CRAIG

The Warren Commission Report stated:

Roger Craig, a Deputy Sheriff of Dallas County, claimed that about 15 minutes after the assassination he saw a man who he later identified as

OSWALD coming from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building and running down the hill north of Elm Street toward a light colored Nash Rambler station wagon which was moving slowly along Elm Street toward the underpass. The station wagon stopped to pick up the man then drove off. Craig testified that later in the afternoon he saw OSWALD in the police interrogation room and told Captain Fritz that OSWALD was the man he saw. Craig also claimed that when Fritz pointed out to OSWALD that Craig had identified him, OSWALD rose from his chair, looked directly at Fritz, and said, 'Everyone will know who I am now.' The Warren Commission could not accept important elements of Craig's testimony. Captain Fritz stated that a deputy sheriff whom he could not identify did ask to see him that afternoon and told him a similar story to Craig's. Fritz did not bring him in his office to identify OSWALD but turned him over to Lieutenant Baker for questioning. If Craig saw OSWALD that afternoon, he saw him through the glass windows of the office. And neither Captain Fritz nor any other officer can remember that OSWALD dramatically arose from his chair and said, 'Everybody will know who I am now.' If OSWALD had made such a statement Captain Fritz and the others present would probably have remembered it. Craig may have seen a person enter a white Rambler station wagon 15 or 20 minutes after the shooting and travel west on Elm Street, but the Commission concluded that this man was not OSWALD because of the overwhelming evidence that OSWALD was far away from the building by that time. [WR p160]

Click [HERE](#) to see Craig tell his embellished story. Roger Craig was interviewed by Mark Lane and Jim Garrison on October 25, 1967. He added this to his story:

He recognized OSWALD, seated alongside the desk, as the man he had seen in Dealey Plaza. Fritz said to OSWALD that CRAIG saw him enter a car after the assassination. OSWALD became angry - stood up and raised his voice as he spoke to -- almost shouted at Fritz. OSWALD said that the station wagon and Mrs. Paine had nothing to do with it. Craig said that OSWALD then seemed to realize that he had revealed too much information -- having answered by referring to a station wagon.

Roger Craig said his uncle was Roy Vaughn, one of the Dallas Police Officers who picked up the tramps. In an Affidavit Roger Craig said the man driving the station wagon was Eugene Edgar Bradley. Roger Craig might have seen someone get into a Rambler station wagon, but it was not OSWALD. Roger Craig had exaggerated and had outright lied about confronting OSWALD in Fritz's office. Roger Craig was twisting the truth and lying in order to make himself into a hero. Roger Craig resigned from the Sheriff's Department after eight years of service in July 1967 and became a private investigator for a bail bondsman. Roger Craig told the *Dallas Times Herald* that on November 1, 1967, someone shot at him in a parking lot in Dallas."The article



contended that Craig said he believed his going to New Orleans last week for interrogation by District Attorney Garrison was probably connected with the attempt on his life. The article stated that Craig had indicated he was 'tailed' while in New Orleans and was still being 'tailed' in Dallas." [*Dallas Times Herald* 11.3.67] In 1968, Roger Craig served as a Municipal Judge in Midlothian, Texas. In 1973 he was injured in an automobile accident. He committed suicide on May 15, 1975, at the age of 39. Just before he shot himself with a .22 caliber rifle, the Social Security Administration had refused to pay him disability.

On February 9, 1976, the widow of Roger Craig, along with her new husband, Jerry Hahn, Assistant Vice President-in-Charge of Loans at the National Bank of Commerce, Dallas, Texas, visited the Dallas FBI. They were accompanied by Mr. M.J. McNicholas, Attorney-at-law. Jerry Hahn demanded that the FBI stop harassing his wife. Mrs. Hahn was followed, and had photographed the men who had followed her. When she picked up these photographs from the developer, they all turned out blank. After Jerry Hahn's visit, the harassment ceased. Jerry Hahn stated: "Had the harassment of his wife not ceased after their visit to the Dallas FBI, he had planned to approach the CIA, because he felt that Agency could be the only other source of harassment." On December 27, 1976, Jerry Hahn returned to the Dallas FBI office. He told the agents he had heard S.A. Gemberling was retiring on December 30, 1976, and "desired to ascertain from S.A. Gemberling whether or not the FBI had conducted a surveillance of his wife, (deleted) in early 1976, or otherwise had investigated her in connection with the assassination investigation." The FBI assured him it had not harassed his wife. [FBI 62-109060-7598]

The testimony of Roger Craig about a man getting into the Nash station wagon was supported by **Marvin Robinson**. In a FBI interview dated November 23, 1963, Marvin Robinson said he was traveling west on Elm toward Houston Street after the assassination. Just as he crossed Elm and Houston and was in front of the Texas School Book Depository, a light-colored Nash station wagon appeared before him. He said the station wagon stopped, and he had seen a white male come down the grassy hill between the building and the street and enter the station wagon. Mr. Marvin Robinson did not testify before the Warren Commission and the HSCA was not able to locate him. [HSCA V12 p18] On December 17, 1976, the HSCA received a letter from **Wilbur V. Gee** of Oloa, Kansas. Wilbur Gee:

In April 1960 I returned from some years in Venezuela and I entered the group of Senator Rolando Masferrer in Miami, Florida. I remained active in this group until Masferrer was arrested by President Kennedy's orders at the commencement of the Bay of Pigs. I went then to live in Mexico and later Brownsville, Texas, but the day President Kennedy was killed I had just returned from Vera Cruz and was at my son's home in West Palm Beach, Florida. So much for myself. In reference to the photo that some believe is HUNT and STURGIS at Dallas and the mention of some of a 'Light colored Rambler station wagon.' Howard K. Davis, pilot, friend of STURGIS owned a such a car when I knew him in 1960 to 1961. This can

be checked out to his license plates & registration in Dade County Florida. (This type car is not too common)... Angus McNair, a member of FRANK STURGIS' group, was supposed to be related to Senator Smathers - Florida. [LNA 406 West Madison Street, Iola, Kansas 66749 12.17.76 316-365-5710]

**Howard K. Davis:**

What happened was HEMMING borrowed the station wagon to go to California with Richard Whatley and Robert Willis. They crossed the Mexican border, possibly to contact anti-Castro people in Mexico City, for what purpose I don't know. As they went through a security check they decided to run it - the guards had seen the stock of a submachine gun. The last I heard of the station wagon someone contacted me, it might have been the FBI, and said the station wagon was impounded someplace. This was 1963. It would have cost more money to retrieve it than it was worth. I think it was impounded on the border. I think it was before the assassination, but I don't know that to be true.

Howard K. Davis was asked about HEMMING'S statement that the station wagon ended up in Dallas: "I would say it is highly, highly unlikely it was in Dallas but, hell, you never know."

HEMMING told this researcher:

Roger Craig was right on the fucking money. What he saw was what happened. That Nash fucking station wagon was Howard K. Davis' fucking car. The one that was supposedly stolen by Whatley and Willis and then returned by the Mexicans, so that FBI could hang them for Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor vehicle. Get their asses out of Mexico. Whatley and Willis followed me out to California in the station wagon. They headed for Guatemala via Mexico. Willis had been in prison with Castillo Armas' people in 1959 and had contacts. But they were stopped at a checkpoint. The Mexicans discovered a Schmizer and they did six months in a Mexican prison. This was the incident I wrote to Walker about. Walker sent them travel money. The car ended up in Brownsville, Texas, but then it disappeared. Jerry Buchanan picked-up the car and took it to Harlingen, Texas. Whatley was close with Buchanan. We're saying they stole the car so we can get them back to the U.S. and they don't have to rot in a Mexican prison.

On November 27, 1963, Sam Papich telephonically provided the CIA information on Ruth Paine in response to a CIA teletype. The last line of the document that reviewed the information of Sam Papich read, "With respect to the station wagon in which she transported the OSWALDS, he advised (deleted as of 2010 - document ends)." [CIA



1534-1105 rel. 5.18.82] The FBI was looking at Ruth Paine's station wagon when it should have been looking at Howard K. Davis' Nash station wagon.

### ESCAPE FROM THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY THE ELEVATOR SHAFT

HUNT and CHRIST made their escape as rapidly as possible. After completing the sniper's nest, they ran to the back of the Texas School Book Depository and entered the east elevator shaft. The elevator was put in a position where it would not move:

Baker: [Truly]...was trying to get that service elevator down there. He ran over there to push the button to get it down...it didn't...he hollered for it, said "Bring that elevator down here"...I said "Let's take the stairs."

Belin: Was any elevator moving at the time you saw and looked up the shaft?

Baker: No, sir.

Belin: Did you hear any elevator moving?

Baker: No, sir.

Belin: Mr. Truly pushed the button, I believe you said.

Baker: That is right, sir.

Belin: When he pushed the button, did any elevator start moving?

Baker: No, sir.

Gerald Posner accounted for this lack of movement of the east elevator during a period when it should have been moving by citing Roy Truly's belief that OSWALD left the gate open on the sixth floor so the car could not be operated.

The Warren Commission was presented with evidence that the west elevator was also behaving erratically. Jack Dougherty, a employee of the Texas School Book Depository working on the fifth floor, testified that he took the west elevator to the first floor, after hearing a noise which sounded like a backfire. When Patrolman Marion L. Baker reached the first floor, the west elevator should have been there, waiting for him. When he looked up the shaft, Roy Truly spotted it on the fifth floor. The Warren Commission claimed Jack Dougherty was "confused." After their encounter with OSWALD, Patrolman Marion L. Baker and Roy Truly ran up the stairs to the fifth floor and found that the east elevator was there but the west one was not. They attributed this to Jack Dougherty, despite his testimony that he took the elevator seconds after the shots were fired.

HUNT and CHRIST repelled down the elevator shaft on ropes. The elevator shaft opened on a loading dock in the back of the Texas School Book Depository and HUNT and CHRIST ran for the railroad cars. In 1978 the HSCA discovered that an unknown exit existed in the Texas School Book Depository. Prior to 1956, an add-on shed was attached to the building: "There is a door there at the Texas School Book Depository's west side, but the door is hidden by uncut bushes and trees; no determination was made of the age of the bushes and trees." [HSCA V12 p19] HEMMING told this researcher:

If I had set up the fall guys in all that I don't think I would have used a Mannlicher-Carcano. If I had set up OSWALD he'd have been found at the bottom of the elevator shaft where he tried to repel down, *where How*, [HEMMING slipped and almost said HOWARD HUNT], where one of the teams got out of there repelling off the bottom of the fucking elevator. He would have fallen to his death with his little meat beaters wrapped around an M-1 rifle. The elevator was locked on the seventh floor. It could be locked in position up there in the old days, it could be put in a safety position, so they can work on the son-of-a-bitch. So at the sixth floor you're looking at the bottom of the fucking elevator. This is how professionals move. This scares the shit out of you to think about it, WEBERMAN. This is what we do for sport. To get off at the sixth floor, and we presume most of the shooting was done from the sixth floor, you run the elevator to the seventh floor. The torsion bar in the bottom is where you put your snap links in. Your ropes are all bundled up. All you have to do is raise the door, it doesn't have a safety on it, and slide up the cargo door and pull your string. Your ropes drop down to the bottom of the elevator shaft. It takes one second to do it. You're going with a double line so you can pull it through. You leave it in the bottom of the elevator shaft. No one would know what the fuck it was. No one ever checked the bottom of the shaft. In the basement, there is a caged panel with the master power switch. When the power is killed, two safety rods fly on springs and lock the fucker in place. If you wanted to stop anyone from using the son-of-a-bitch, you'd have someone in the basement throw the master electric. This only affects the motor up in the well, not the lights in the elevator.

Once they left the Texas School Book Depository, the team was allegedly observed. **Jean Hill** claimed she was almost hit by a police motorcycle as she chased a man in a brown coat that was running from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository "to the railroad tracks to the West. I kept running toward the train tracks, and looked all around, but I couldn't see him." [WCD 81b; 6WH205] The Wilma Bond photographs, however, indicated that Jean Hill remained next to her friend Mary Moorman. Jean Hill declined to be interviewed and advised: "Buy my book."

Less than a minute after the shooting, **James Worrell** had seen a man "run like a bat out of hell" from the rear exit of the Texas School Book Depository to the railroad cars. [16WH959] James Worrell told Warren Commission Counsel Arlen Specter that minutes

after the assassination "I saw this man come out of the back door here" who was "fast moving on." He furnished Arlen Specter with a description: 5' 7" to 5' 10" tall, weighing 155 to 165 pounds, in his early 30's, with brunette hair. He was wearing a dark jacket that was open in the front, and light pants. On November 30, 1963, James Worrell told the FBI "that last night, when he saw photographs of OSWALD on television, he felt this was the person he had seen running away from the building." James Worrell had seen HUNT and CHRIST in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository and then had seen CHRIST make his escape. He was a key witness. James Worrell, 23, died in motorcycle accident in Dallas on November 5, 1966: "Accident Investigator J.N. Feinglass said James Worrell was headed north in East Dallas when he apparently lost control of the motorcycle, a 1966 Honda. It struck the median curb, jumped the median, and overturned in the southbound traffic lane. James Worrell was thrown against the curbing." James Worrell was carrying a passenger who was also killed. James Worrell's cause of death: "Severe head injury." **Jesse C. Price**, who was watching the motorcade from the roof of the Terminal Annex Building, gave his voluntary statement to the Dallas Police Department:

This day about 12:35 p.m. I was on the roof of the terminal annex building on the North East corner when the presidential motorcade came down from Main to Houston, North on Houston, and then west on Elm. The cars had proceeded West on Elm Street and was just a short distance from the Triple underpass when I saw Gov. Connally slump over. I did not see the President as his car had gotten out of my view under the underpass. There was a volley of shots, I think five and then much later, maybe as much as five minutes later, another one. I saw one man run towards the passenger cars on the railroad siding after the volley of shots. This man had a white dress shirt, no tie, and khaki colored trousers. His hair appeared to be long and dark and judging by his agility running, could be about 25 years of age. He had something in his hand. I couldn't be sure but it may have been a head piece [a hat?]. [19WH492]

Jesse C. Price died of a blood clot in 1972. The clot occurred during a lower back operation. Gerald Posner, cited the Voluntary Statement Jesse C. Price gave to the Dallas Police, and claimed he was not a credible witness.

### THE UNIDENTIFIED CITIZEN

The original description of the assassin of President Kennedy may have been based on a report other than Howard Brennan's, which was more similar to the report of James Worrell. In a letter to the Warren Commission, J. Edgar Hoover admitted the original broadcast by the Dallas Police of the description of the assassin of President Kennedy was:

*initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating OSWALD'S description running from the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the*

*assassination. Although the citizen was requested by Dallas authorities to proceed to the Sheriff's office for further questioning he apparently never appeared, as the Dallas Sheriff's Office can locate no record of this citizen. Information regarding the unidentified citizen whose information initiated the Dallas Police Department broadcast on November 22, 1963, was obtained from Inspector J.H. Sawyer, Dallas Police Department by our Dallas Office on January 9, 1964.*

INV 1-2

GA 3-1

NOV 15 1963

*gork*  
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of November 12 responded to our suggestion that it might be desirable to investigate further the sources of the original description of the President's alleged assassin that was broadcast by the Dallas police at 12:45 p.m., November 22, 1963. We had also asked whether the police engaged in searching the Texas School Book Depository were notified of this description of the alleged assassin, and if so, when.

You state that in a letter of January 14, 1964 you notified the Commission that the Dallas Police Department advised that the broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. Since there is other testimony that the description was also based on information given by Howard Brennan who stated that he saw the assassin in the southeast corner window of the building, it would seem desirable to ascertain as precisely as may be possible the sources--of which there seem to have been several--on which the description was based and how and by whom the information was transmitted to the Police Department to be put out by the radio dispatcher.

In its Report, the Commission has determined that considerable time--15 minutes or more--elapsed between the broadcast of the description and the discovery of the cartons and other material evidence in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor, 37 minutes elapsed before the discovery of the rifle. An even longer time had elapsed since Brennan first told a policeman of seeing the shots come from the southeast window. Yet the men searching in the building seem never to have been notified of Brennan's statement.

The man who was observed by both these individuals could not have been OSWALD, since OSWALD was being questioned by Marion L. Baker. [WR p156; Inv. 1-2 GA-3-1 1.14.64; Rankin/Hoover 11.18.64; Hoover to Rankin Memo 1.14.64] After the Warren Report went to press, J. Lee Rankin and Alfred Goldberg still wanted the FBI to resolve this contradiction:

It was pointed out that the police department did not have the data available to pinpoint the identity of person who furnished the description that had been put out at 12:45 p.m. Alfred Goldberg advised that the

President's Commission had never questioned the information that the Bureau had submitted, and at the time, did not feel the necessity existed for attempting to delve any deeper into this situation; it being noted that the Bureau's investigation appeared to exhaust the possibilities that were available. Alfred Goldberg and J. Lee Rankin felt it would be to the advantage of the Commission, even though it was too late for the report, and to the advantage of the Bureau, to show an additional check was made concerning these items.

J. Edgar Hoover commented: "They never had shown before any concern about the Bureau's advantage." The Warren Commission gave credit to Howard Brennan for the broadcast. Alfred Goldberg commented in 1994: "This is news to me. Send me a copy. I don't recollect that."

The testimony of witness **James Romack** contradicted the reports of James Worrell, Jesse Price and the unidentified citizen. He told the FBI he started watching the back door of the Texas School Book Depository seconds after the shots were fired and had seen no one, except a policeman, who had run back there to check the fire escapes; yet Texas School Book Depository employee Victoria Elizabeth Adams said that she ran out the back door soon after the shooting. Why hadn't James Romack seen her? The report of Victoria Elizabeth Adams was supported by Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney who said when he reached the rear of the Texas School Book Depository minutes after the shooting, "the door was wide open." [WCD 897 Sec. 1; 3WH281] Luke Mooney was contacted in November 1993: "I was in the railroad yards. The loading docks were open, there was no door there." The assassin in the Records Building could have gone down a staircase that was next to the elevator. HEMMING told this researcher:

If they took the weapons with them once they left the building they would be exposed, linked directly, if they were found with the weapon. They had a good stash point within the building that did not take hours of preparation to get ready. And in a lot of buildings, if you know construction, there are dead zones where if you happen to drop something like a tool, you got to tear the building down to find the son-of-a-bitch.

Once the authorities found OSWALD'S rifle, the search for the others ceased. HEMMING told this researcher: "The more you throw to them, the quicker they shut down the search." HEMMING said the weapons were retrieved later on.

When Dallas Police Officer D. V. Harkness reached the back of the Texas School Book Depository, he found that "there were some Secret Service agents there, I did not get them identified. They told me they were Secret Service." James Romack had also seen the Secret Service Agents behind the Texas School Book Depository: "There were two other gentlemen, which I never said anything about, that had taken over. They were FBI or something, standing right here at the very back entrance and just stood there." [6WH308; 6WH277] At **12:30 P.M.** the President of the United States had been shot. By **12:35 p.m.** Officers Seymour Weitzman and J. M. Smith were joined by other officers

who were responding to an order sent out by Sheriff Bill Decker moments after the assassination: "Move all available men...into railroad yards and try to determine what happened." A Deputy Sheriff set up a command post behind the fence on the knoll, and ordered a search of the railroad cars. The employees of the Texas School Book Depository ran toward the railroad yards. Then the police - followed by numerous spectators - converged on the Texas School Book Depository. At **12:40 p.m.** the Texas School Book Depository was sealed by Officer D. V. Harkness, who had received reports of a gunman in the sixth floor window. [3WH186]

### THE FIRST THREE TRAMPS ARE ARRESTED

The first set of three tramps were arrested almost immediately after the assassination. The police radio: "Patrolman Whitman, contact Sawyer and notify him they are holding up a northbound freight train in the yard and want to shake it down before they go." Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer of the Dallas Police Department told the HSCA "he then organized a group of law-enforcement officers from the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, and Sheriff's Office, instructing them to find witnesses and possible suspects. These witnesses were brought to the Sheriff's Office. Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer had also sent a team to search the railroad yards, as there were reports that shots might have come from that direction...He recalls his men finding the three hobos in a boxcar. Sawyer did not personally interrogate these men, but said that they did look like hobos." [HSCA Sawyer interview 5.24.78 Basteri] Note that this broadcast occurred shortly after the event since a posse had not yet been formed.

Lee Bowers recalled: "Since there was the possibility that someone could have...climbed aboard this freight primarily... I stopped the train and gave them a chance to examine it and to be sure that there was no one on it. As a matter of fact, there were three people on it who appeared to be winos, and perhaps were the most frightened winos I had ever seen in my life, since there were possibly 50 policemen with shotguns and Tommy guns and various other weapons shaking them out of these boxcars."

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 more than one direction. One group converged from the  
2 corner of Elm and Houston, and came down the exten-  
3 sion of Elm and came into the high ground, and another  
4 line -- another large group went across the triangular  
5 area between Houston and Elm and then across Elm and  
6 then up the incline. Som of them all the way up.

7 Many of them did, as well as, of course, between  
8 50 and a hundred policemen within a maximum of five  
9 minutes.

10 MR. BALL: In this area around your tower?

11 MR. BOWERS: That's right. Sealed off the  
12 area, and I held off the trains until they could be  
13 examined, and there was some transients taken on at  
14 least one train.

15 MR. BALL: I believe you have talked this over  
16 with me before you deposition was taken, haven't we?

17 MR. BOWERS: Yes.

18 MR. BALL: Is there anything that you told me  
19 that I haven't asked you about that you think of?

20 MR. BOWERS: Nothing that I can recall.

21 MR. BALL: You have told me all that you know  
22 about this, haven't you?

23 MR. BOWERS: Yes, I believe that I have related  
24 everything which I have told the City Police, and  
25

IRIS LEONARD  
COURT REPORTER  
PHONE 911-4443  
1077  
EIGHT SEVENTY SEVEN  
IRVING, TEXAS

~~TOP SECRET~~

Ball: In this area around your tower?

Bowers: That's right. Sealed off the area, and I held off the trains until they could be examined, and there was some transients taken on at least one train.



Ball: I believe you have talked this over with me before you [sic] deposition was taken, haven't we?

Bowers: Yes.

Ball: Is there anything that you told me that I haven't asked you about that you can think of?

Bowers: Nothing that I can recall.

Ball: You have told me all you know about this, haven't you?

Bowers: Yes...

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 you got there?

2 MR. HARKNESS: There were some Secret Service  
3 Agents there. I didn't get them identified. They  
4 told me they were Secret Service.

5 MR. BELIN: Then did you stay around the back  
6 of the building?

7 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, I stayed at the back until  
8 the squad got there.

9 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

10 MR. HARKNESS: I went back to the front, and  
11 Inspector Sawyer -- helped to get the crowd back first  
12 and then Inspector Sawyer assigned me to some freight  
13 cars that were leaving out of the yard, to go down  
14 and search all freight cars that were leaving the yard.

15 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

16 MR. HARKNESS: Well, we got a long freight that  
17 was in there, and we pulled some people off of there  
18 and took them to the station.

19 MR. BELIN: You mean some transients?

20 MR. HARKNESS: Tramps and hoboes.

21 MR. BELIN: That were on the freight car?

22 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir.

23 MR. BELIN: Then what did you do?

24 MR. HARKNESS: That was all my assignment, be-  
25 cause they shook two long freights down that were

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

63

1 leaving, to my knowledge, in all the area there.

2 We had several officers working in that area.

3 MR. BELIN: Do you know whether or not anyone  
4 found any suspicious people of any kind or nature  
5 down there in the railroad yard?

6 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir. We made some arrests,  
7 I put some people in.

8 MR. BELIN: Were these what you call hoboes or  
9 tramps?

10 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir.

11 MR. BELIN: Were all those questioned?

12 MR. HARKNESS: Yes, sir, they were taken to  
13 the station and questioned.

14 MR. BELIN: Any guns of any kind found?

15 MR. HARKNESS: Not to my knowledge.

16 MR. BELIN: I want to go back to this Amos  
17 Buines. Do you remember what he said to you and what  
18 you said to him when you first saw him?

19 MR. HARKNESS: I went in that crowd up there  
20 near the area there, and asked did anyone see any  
21 place where the shots come from, and there was an  
22 unidentified person pointed to him, said this boy  
23 here saw it, saw the shots, where the shots came from,  
24 and he told me it was.

25 MR. BELIN: Then what did he say?

~~TOP SECRET~~

Harkness: We got a long freight that was in there, and we pulled some people off of there and took them to the station.

Belin: You mean some transients?

Harkness: Tramps and hoboes.

Belin: That were on the freight car?

Harkness: Yes, sir.

Belin: Then what did you do?

Harkness: That was all my assignment because they shook two long freights down that were leaving, to my knowledge, in all the area there. We had officers working in that area.

Belin: Do you know whether or not anyone found any suspicious people of any kind or nature down there in the railroad yard?

Harkness: Yes, sir. We made some arrests, I put some people in.

Belin: Were these what you call hobos or tramps?

Harkness: Yes, sir.

Belin: Were all those questioned?

Harkness: Yes, sir, they were taken to the station and questioned.

Belin: Any guns of any kind found?

Harkness: Not to my knowledge.

Belin: I want to go back to this Amos Euines...

Since the police activity described by Bowers and Harkness took place immediately after the assassination it described the arrest of the first set of tramps.



The three winos taken off the boxcar immediately after the assassination by numerous law enforcement officials were Harold Doyle (born December 8, 1930), John Forrester Gedney (born February 2, 1925; SS# 253-26-4169) and Gus Abrams. They were the first set of tramps to be picked up that day. They were not finger printed or photographed, but they were incarcerated and a record of their incarceration was made. The fact that their arrest records contained no fingerprints, booking numbers, or photographs was not unusual. Two other men who were picked up that day had similar arrest reports with no photographs or prints.

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
CPG-20-504

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>John</b>		MIDDLE NAME <b>FORREST</b>		LAST NAME <b>McDOW</b>		DATE <b>Nov 29 13</b>	TIME <b>4:50</b>	RT. THUMB PRINT	I. D. NUMBER	ARREST NUMBER
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>		SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>		AGE <b>38</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>3/12/15</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>none</b>				
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>ELM &amp; HOUSTON</b>				TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>T &amp; P RAILROAD YARDS</b>						
CHARGE <b>AG. &amp; VAG. ROBBERY</b>				BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> STATE LIC. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>						
HOW ARREST MADE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ON VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>				LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)						
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)				HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.				
WITNESS				HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.				
WITNESS				HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.				
PROPERTY PLACED IN POUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)				PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM						
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>HAROLD DOYLE WIN/32 - BUS W. ABRAMS WIN/33</b>										
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED										
OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST										
<p>These men were taken off a Box car in the Railroad yards right after P.M. McDow was shot. They are passing through town. They have no means of support</p>										
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER (S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>										
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>D. S. CHANDLER</b>		I. D. NO. <b>1081</b>		ARRESTING OFFICER		I. D. NO.				
OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.		OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.				
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO		CHARGE FILED		FILED BY		DATE		DATE - TIME TO CO. JAIL		
RELEASED BY <b>Dec 11-14-13</b>		DATE - TIME <b>9:00</b>		H.C. BOND BY		DATE - TIME		COURT		
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON-CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.-CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)										
RECORDS BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC. SER. BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	NONICIDE ROBBERY <input type="checkbox"/>	AUTO THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	SURGLARY THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/>	JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/>	TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>			
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED										

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
CPS-10-588

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>GUS</b>		MIDDLE NAME <b>W.</b>		LAST NAME <b>ABRAMS</b>		DATE <b>NOV 22 1963</b>	TIME <b>4:20 PM</b>	ST. THREE PRINT 1. D. NUMBER 2. D. NUMBER
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE <b>53</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>1-1-10</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>1012</b>				
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>ELM &amp; HOUSTON</b>				TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>RAILROAD YARDS</b>				BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE HAS: BEER LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> STATE LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIC. NO. _____
CHARGE <b>ROBBERY</b>				HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>				
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)				HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		
WITNESS				HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		
WITNESS				HOME ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS-PHONE NO.		
PROPERTY FOUND IN FOUND (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)				PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM				
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>HAROLD DOYLE WIMB3 JOHN T. MEDNEY WIMB3</b>								
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED								
OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST								
<p>THOSE MEN WERE TAKEN OFF A TRAIN BOX CAR IN THE RAIL YARDS RIGHT AFTER A PASSENGER TRAIN WAS SHOT. THOSE MEN ARE PASSING THROUGH TOWN. THEY HAVE NO JOBS OR ANY MEANS OF MAKING A LIVING.</p>								
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>								
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>W. T. Chambers</b>		I. D. NO. <b>1057</b>		ARRESTING OFFICER		I. D. NO.		
OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.		OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.		
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO		CHARGE FILED		FILED BY		DATE		
DATE-TIME		H.C. BOND BY		DATE-TIME		COURT		
DATE-TIME TO GO JAIL		DATE		TIME				
RELEASED BY <b>Beck 11-26-63 9:25</b>								
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON—CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.—CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED)								
RECORDS	SPEC. SER.	NONICIDE	AUTO	SURGLARY	FORGERY	JUVENILE	TRAFFIC	
BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	BUREAU <input type="checkbox"/>	ROBBERY <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	THEFT <input type="checkbox"/>	
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED								

POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY OF DALLAS  
SPS-28-506

ARREST REPORT  
ON  
INVESTIGATIVE PRISONER

FIRST NAME <b>HAROLD</b>	MIDDLE NAME —	LAST NAME <b>DOYLE</b>	DATE <b>Nov 22 1963</b>	TIME <b>4:00 PM</b>	RT. THUMB PRINT
RACE WHITE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COLORED <input type="checkbox"/>	SEX MALE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGE <b>34</b>	DATE OF BIRTH <b>12-8-30</b>	HOME ADDRESS <b>Red Jacket, West Virginia</b>	I. D. NUMBER  ARREST NUMBER
ADDRESS WHERE ARREST MADE <b>Elm &amp; Houston</b>		TYPE PREMISES (IF BUSINESS, GIVE TRADE NAME ALSO) <b>RAILROAD YARDS</b>			
CHARGE <b>Dr. Co. Vag. &amp; Robbery</b>		BUSINESS WHERE ARREST MADE WAS: BEER <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUOR <input type="checkbox"/> STATE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LICENSE <input type="checkbox"/> LIC. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>			
HOW ARREST MADE ON VIEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CALL <input type="checkbox"/> WARRANT <input type="checkbox"/>		LOCATION OF OFFENSE (IF OTHER THAN PLACE OF ARREST)			
COMPLAINANT (NAME-RACE-SEX-AGE)		HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.	
WITNESS		HOME ADDRESS—PHONE NO.		BUSINESS ADDRESS—PHONE NO.	
PROPERTY PLACED IN ROOM (MAKE, MODEL, LICENSE NO. OF AUTO)		PROPERTY PLACED IN PROPERTY ROOM			
NAMES OF OTHERS ARRESTED AT SAME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSE <b>GUS W. ABRAMS 11/15/38 John Farroster Gedney 11/14/38</b>					
NAME OF AND/OR INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER SUSPECTS NOT APPREHENDED					
OTHER DETAILS OF THE ARREST					
<p><i>These men were taken getting on a box car on a train right after President Kennedy was shot. These men are all from Chicago. They have no jobs etc.</i></p>					
CHECK ALL ITEMS WHICH APPLY: DRUNK <input type="checkbox"/> DRINKING <input type="checkbox"/> CURSED <input type="checkbox"/> RESISTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOUGHT <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED BEFORE ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> INJURED DURING OR AFTER ARREST <input type="checkbox"/> OFFICER(S) INJURED <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REPORT <input type="checkbox"/>					
ARRESTING OFFICER <b>W-E. CHAMBERS</b>		I. D. NO. <b>1087</b>		ARRESTING OFFICER I. D. NO.	
OTHER OFFICER		I. D. NO.		OTHER OFFICER I. D. NO.	
INVESTIGATION ASSIGNED TO		CHARGE FILED		FILED BY	
DATE		DATE		DATE	
TIME TO QJ. JAIL		DATE		TIME	
RELEASED BY <b>Butt</b>		DATE-TIME <b>11-26-63 9:30</b>		M.C. BOND BY	
DATE-TIME		COURT		DATE	
TIME		DATE		TIME	
DISTRIBUTION: (REMOVE CARBON—CHECK ORIGINAL FOR RECORDS BU.—CHECK COPY FOR EACH BUREAU CONCERNED): RECORDS <input type="checkbox"/> SPEC. SER. <input type="checkbox"/> HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> BURGLARY <input type="checkbox"/> THEFT <input type="checkbox"/> FORGERY <input type="checkbox"/> JUVENILE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/>					
USE REVERSE SIDE IF MORE SPACE NEEDED					

It was about 12:30 p.m. when Gus Abrams and the others were arrested in the Texas and Pacific railroad yards at Elm and Houston. At 4:00 p.m., Gus Abrams was charged with vagrancy and possible robbery: "These men were taken off a train boxcar in the railroad yards *right after* President Kennedy was shot. These men are passing through town. They have no jobs or any means of making a living." Officer W.E. Chambers filled out the arrest form. Missing from the form was a home address, I.D. number, arrest number and thumb print. The arrest of John Gedney also generated paperwork. Except for a different name and date of birth, his arrest record was identical with that of Gus



Abrams. The last arrest record was on Harold Doyle, age 30, presumably the youngest of the three tramps. It was identical to the others, except in its description of the details of the arrest: "These men were seen getting on a boxcar in a train right after Kennedy was shot. These men are all passing through, they have no jobs..."

## THE SECOND THREE TRAMPS ARE DETAINED

FORM 114 SUP. INV.

**COUNTY OF DALLAS**  
**SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT**

**SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT**

Name of Complainant \_\_\_\_\_ Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_

Offense Assassination Of President Kennedy

(Report of activities of Deputy Sheriff Harold E. Elkins)

DETAILS OF OFFENSE, PROGRESS OF INVESTIGATION, ETC.  
(Investigating Officer must sign)

Date 11-26-63 10

On the day of this offence I was standing in front of the  
sheriff's office at 505 Main St., which is a block south and just  
around the corner from the building from which the shots were fired.  
Just a few seconds after the president's car had passed my location I  
heard a shot ring out, a couple of seconds elapsed and then two more  
shots ring out. I immediately ran to the area from which it sounded like  
the shots had been fired. This is an area between the railroads and  
the Texas School Book Depository which is east of the railroads. There  
were several other officers in this area and we secured it from the  
public. After searching this area for about ten minutes and not finding  
any evidence, I went to a tower that overlooks the railroad yards and  
also has a vantage point over the area around the school book building.  
I talked to an employee there and he gave me the descriptions of two  
automobiles that he had seen in the area just a few minutes earlier.  
When I went back outside I learned from the other officers that it had  
been established that the shots were fired from the school book building.  
I went to the building and found that several officers were inside and  
others were gathering outside. I then went back to the street and mixed  
with the crowds trying to get people who were witnesses to the tragedy.  
After I had brought several people to the office I went to TV Station  
WFAA and got two witnesses who had been taken there by some reporters.  
A while later a City of Dallas policeman came to our office with three  
prisoners who he had arrested on the railroad yards. I took these three  
to the city jail and turned them over to Capt. Fritz. I then came back  
to the sheriff's office where I remained the rest of the day talking to  
witnesses and taking statements.

Squad 33  
Elkins

I recommend this case be declared ☐ Unfounded  
☐ Inactive (not cleared)  
☐ Cleared by Arrest

Case declared ☐ Inactive (not cleared)  
☐ Unfounded

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Investigating Officer

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Commanding Officer

THE ELKINS DEPOSITION  
COUNTY OF DALLAS SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT  
SUPPLEMENTARY INVESTIGATION REPORT

Name of Complaint: Assassination of President Kennedy.

Offense: (Report of activities of Deputy Sheriff Harold E.Elkins)

On the day of this offense I was standing in front of the Sheriff's office at 505 Main Street which is a block south and just around the corner from the building from which the shots were fired. Just a few seconds after the President's car had passed my location I heard a shot ring out, a couple of seconds elapsed and then two more shots ring out. I immediately ran to the area from which it sounded like the shots had been fired. This is an area between the railroad and Texas School Book Depository which is east of the railroads. There were several other officers in this area and we secured it from the public. After searching this area for about ten minutes and not finding any evidence, I went to a tower that overlooks the railroad yards and I talked to an employee there and he gave me the descriptions of two automobiles that he had seen in the area just a few minutes earlier. When I went back outside I learned from the other officers that it had been established that the shots were fired from the school book building I went to the building and found that several officers were inside and others were gathering outside. I then went back to the street and mixed with the crowds trying to get people who were witnesses to the tragedy. After I had brought several people to the office I went to TV Station WFAA and I got two witnesses who had been taken there by reporters. A while later a City of Dallas policeman came to our office with three prisoners who he had arrested on the railroad yards. I took these three to the City Jail and turned them over to Captain Fritz. I then came back to the Sheriff's Office where I remained the rest of the day talking to witnesses and taking statements.. [Elkins Sup. Rep. 11.26.63; WC Decker Exhibit 5323]

Sheriff Elkins did a number of things before receiving the three prisoners. This clearly indicated that a second set of tramps was arrested on November 22, 1963, since the first set of tramps were arrested and turned over to Detective Fritz immediately after the assassination. What happened that day was this:

The Dallas Police continued to exhaustively search the freight on which Harold Doyle, John Gedney and Gus Abrams were found, as well as others in the yard. The search involved dozens of deputies, policemen, Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agents, Army Intelligence Agents etc. They found no one on board. Bowers was told to sound the all

clear, and the trains left the yard. Several minutes later, at about 2:00 p.m., this police radio message was transmitted:

*[49] C.R. Gilbreath:*

10-4, 1:56 p.m.

*Dispatcher Hulse and McDaniel:*

32

*Dispatcher:*

On Shorecoast at the end of the N/S runway, report to location, 1:57 p.m.

*[61] Patrolmen G.W. Temple and R. E. Vaughn:*

We have information from the agent out here at T & P. Said that the train is stopped on the overpass, the triple overpass; that there was a person jumping at the ninth boxcar from the front engine. Said he is hiding in a car.

*Dispatcher:*

Is the train stopped there now?

*[61] Temple and Vaughn:*

I'm in behind the Texas School Depository. He had the train stopped. He said it is in the ninth car from the engine. Gondola-type car; said he is hunkered down inside.

*Dispatcher:* 393 (Criminal Investigation Division), did you receive information?

*393 (Criminal Investigation Division):*

10-4 En route.

*Hollingsworth:*

En route.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Caller

Conversation

49 (Patrolman C. R. GILBREATH) 49 (GILBREATH).  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) Report to the City Hall Identification Bureau, pick up some equipment, take down to the scene of the earlier shooting on Houston.  
49 (Patrolman C. R. GILBREATH) 10-4. (1:56)  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) 32 (Patrolmen J. T. SMITH and W. L. HACKNEY)  
32 (Patrolmen J. T. SMITH and W. L. HACKNEY) 32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) On Shorecrest at the end of the North-South runway, report to that location, 1:57 p.m.  
32 (SMITH and HACKNEY) 10-4.  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) 32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)  
32 (SMITH and HACKNEY) 32 (SMITH and HACKNEY)  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) Keep everyone moved out of that area, when you arrive.  
32 (SMITH and HACKNEY) 10-4.  
61 (Patrolmen G. W. TEMPLE and R. E. VAUGHN) 61 (TEMPLE and VAUGHN)  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) 61 (TEMPLE and VAUGHN)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1974—Continued

At about 2 PM, two hours after the coup, railroad tower man Lee Bowers had stopped the freight because he had seen someone "jumping at the ninth boxcar from the front engine." The second set of tramps, HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST, who had cleverly hidden themselves to escape detection during the first search of the freight yard, were found in a boxcar by five Dallas Police Officers, not by 50 assorted law enforcement officials.

HEMMING told this researcher:

They went undetected because they were good. They were in the gondola car. And nobody could get up on the side of the gondola car to look in. They were looking in boxcars, not gondola cars. A gondola car, when you walk by it, appears to be full because the gravel or grain is up above the top level. It's like it's full, but there's a space in it, a bit of space along the sides. He wouldn't see them in a boxcar. He looked down from his tower and saw them in the gondola car. When Bowers saw the people in the gondola car he stopped the train. He called up on a radio in his base station. Every engineer carries a lunch box Motorola HT-100 VHF Radio. The hobos stole the radios so portables were used. There was one in the cab of this yardmule. This is not a freight train that goes cross country. This is a yardmule diesel engine that does short moving around the year. Maybe someone bailed out of this gondola because he realized he had been spotted from the tower and jumped in a box car, not necessarily on

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Caller

Conversation

61 (Patrolmen G. W. TEMPLE and R. E. VAUGHN) We have information from the agent out here at T&P. Said that the train is stopped on the overpass, the triple overpass; that there was a person jumping at the ninth boxcar from the front engine. Said he is hiding in a car.  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) Is the train stopped there now?  
61 (TEMPLE and VAUGHN) I'm in behind the Texas School Depository. He has the train stopped. He said it is the ninth car from the engine. Gondola-type car; said he is hunkered down inside.  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) Any squad 51m and Houston...  
392 (Criminal Investigation Division) 392 (Criminal Investigation Division)  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) 392 (Criminal Investigation Division), did you receive that information?  
392 (Criminal Investigation Division) 10-4. En route.  
Dispatcher (HULSE and MC DANIEL) 10-4.  
241 (Patrolmen J. P. HOLLINGSWORTH) 241 (HOLLINGSWORTH) en route  
361 (Criminal Investigation Division) 361 (Criminal Investigation Division) en route.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1974—Continued

the freight that was being searched, but had no way out. My old man worked for the railroad. He was a conductor. I was raised around railroads, I used to ride the freights.

Robert Hemming confirmed this.

#### D. V. HARKNESS' ROLE

Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer assigned D. V. Harkness and a few other officers, "to some freight cars that were leaving the yard." D. V. Harkness was asked by this researcher: "About how long after the assassination did you search that train?" D.V. Harkness responded, "Oh, it was quite awhile, quite a time after that, they just didn't have anything leaving the freight yards till after they gave the all clear." When asked where the freight had been positioned during the assassination, D. V. Harkness replied: "It was in the railroad yards, right adjacent to the railroad yards when it happened." [tape rec. interview with Harkness] D.V. Harkness told the HSCA: "Either Inspector J. Herbert Sawyer or Lumpkin gave him an assignment to search the railroad cars and he helped roust the three tramps. He did not know their names or what happened to them."

In 1968, while investigating the assassination of Martin Luther King, FBI S.A. Bardwell Odum questioned Dallas Police Officer **William Lee Bass**: "On May 15, 1968, William Bass, Identification Division, Dallas Police Department, identified the officer leading these three men as himself, and stated that on November 22, 1963, at which time photograph was taken, he, Roy Vaughn, and Marvin Wise had found three men in a boxcar about a mile from the Texas School Book Depository, down the railroad tracks. They brought them to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and turned them over to an unknown deputy sheriff. He did not know the names of these individuals, and did not know if they were booked.

When William Bass was questioned by the Rockefeller Commission in 1975 he added, "The men were removed from a boxcar on the tracks in the vicinity of the Houston Street Viaduct. This area is approximately one half mile south of the Texas School Book Depository. They were all standing at one end of a boxcar." William Bass told the HSCA:

Somebody, maybe D.V. Harkness, said three men ran down the railroad yard and got into a grain car [the gondola car]. Me, Harkness, Wise, and Vaughn ran down the railroad tracks about one-quarter mile to the grain cars. Vaughn climbed up the ladder of one car and saw three men huddled in the corner of the freight car. Vaughn ordered the men out onto the ground and the men cursed at Vaughn. Vaughn then jacked a shell into the chamber of his shotgun, pointed it at the men, and ordered them out of the car. When the men got on the ground they were given a good pat-down for weapons - but none were found. The men were marched up the railroad tracks to Elm Street, across the front of the Texas School Book Depository, across the street to the County Jail, and

turned over to a Deputy Sheriff (name unknown). He observed that the men had hobo type clothing on, but from the neck up were clean shaven and had good haircuts. The men did not say anything while being taken to the Sheriff's office. [HSCA 11.11.77 Rose]

Dallas Police Officer **Roy Eugene Vaughn** told the HSCA that on November 22, 1963, he was in a patrol car with G.W. Temple. After the assassination Roy Vaughn stayed in a patrol car next to the Texas School Book Depository, then took a suspect to the Sheriff's office:

Vaughn then returned to the Texas School Book Depository and he heard someone say that some men had jumped into a boxcar down by Union Station. He told a Sergeant in front of the Texas School Book Depository. Vaughn, Bill Bass, Marvin Wise, and another officer, ran down the tracks for three or four blocks to the grain cars near Union Terminal. Vaughn climbed up and went to the rear of the car. He looked into an open car [HEMMING: "He climbed up the boxcar to look in the top of the gondola."] and saw three men at the opposite end of the car, kind of lying down. Vaughn pulled his revolver and ordered the men out of the car. Bass and Wise took the men to the Sheriff's office. Vaughn, and the other officers, rode the caboose back to the area of the Texas School Book Depository and got off. [Vaughn HSCA Depo.]

Sheriff Roy Vaughn was contacted on November 22, 1993. Buck Revell's story was circulating at this time to the effect that Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams and John Gedney were the tramps who had been photographed being marched through Dealey Plaza. Roy Vaughn:

I can't tell you if these guys were Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams and John Gedney. I don't know. A railroad man came down when I arrived on the scene. It was after lunch. 1:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m., 2:30 p.m., sometimes afterward. We were dispatched there. I was assigned to patrol in the South Dallas area. The dispatcher told us to report to that location - code three. And that's when I went. I was not there until sometime after the shooting occurred. This particular incident I am talking about was not immediately after the shooting, no. I was in between the Texas School Book Depository and what used to be a saw factory. And I did detain a man, a security guard brought him down. He had found that individual on the upper floors of the building. I took that man to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office that was directly across the street. Me and several others officers were involved in getting the people out of the open type car. If there was any arrests prior to these, I don't know. I can't say...I don't remember if they smelled. That was 30 years ago today. I was always under the impression there was no paperwork for 29 years then I heard about the arrest records [of Harold Doyle, John Gedney and Gus Abrams].

**Marvin Lynn Wise** told the HSCA that the police radio dispatcher told him to go to the Texas School Book Depository. He parked near the railroad tracks. He was sitting in his car and

A man working in the railroad building waved at him. Wise and another officer (name forgotten) were told by the man that three men got into a boxcar about four or five hundred yards down the track. Wise, in company with Bill Bass, Vaughn and Middleton, went to the boxcars and took the men off the boxcar. Wise stated the men acted scared, and he could smell wine on the breath of one of them. Wise took the men over to the Sheriff's office and, while waiting to turn them over, asked the men for identification. Wise stated that he believes two of the men had documented IDs. He wrote the identification down on paper and put it in his hat. He turned the men over to the Sheriff's Office (Deputy's name unknown) and went back to his radio...Wise stated that he put the paper with the tramps' identification on it in his locker, where it remained for over a year. He cleaned his locker out, and just after that, people began asking him for information. But he had thrown it out.

Marvin Wise, 60, was contacted in June 1994. He wanted \$1000 to tell his story. Marvin Wise:

The statement that I 'turned the men over to the Sheriff's Office (Deputy's name unknown) and went back to my radio' is not right. I did not go back to the car. I stayed with them. Number one, here's the deal: I was the junior man out of the five of us that was there. Everybody passed them on to me. Number two, how did they get from Sheriff Decker's up to Will Fritz? Will Fritz had them and had some kind of a record of having them up there. I never left them alone. That sure ain't right.

I can't believe that guy [from the HSCA] took it that way neither. I had trouble with those people though, let me tell you right away. I had trouble with them. The Rockefeller Commission is what I always remembered it is, but you named what it really was. I had trouble with the Rockefeller Commission. They tried to browbeat me, and pressure me, and do everything to make me talk to them on the telephone. I had a lot of people calling me up in my office wanting to get...I told him 'Now, you bring yourself to Dallas, Texas or you won't get no interview.' He said, 'I'm calling from the White House.' I said, 'I don't care if you're calling from the moon.' I had a hellish deal with them, and I really had a bad attitude from the way they treated me. And I told my Captain and told the Chief, 'They act like they're gonna ramrod through my ass.' I was in a hurry to get the interview over. They took me to the Chief's office cause they figured I wouldn't give them an interview. When I give it, it was there.

Marvin Wise went on to relate:

I went to work that morning at 7:30 a.m. I was a patrolman for the Dallas Police Department assigned to South Dallas, which was predominately black then, and is today. Up till about 11:00 a.m. I had numerous little calls of disturbances and thefts. About 11:30 a.m. I got a call of a robbery in progress over on South Lamar. And so I proceeded that way. I went on and got there, and while I was out of the car and talking to the victims they called me, and I said: 'I'm at the scene, I'm talking to the victims.' The dispatcher said 'Get back on the air here. I want you to report at Elm and Lemar.' I said 'Well, I'm interviewing the victims.' He said, 'Disregard that call, don't take no more information, report on down there.' Well, by then, it's already after 12:30 p.m. and the shooting had happened. This was around 12:35 p.m. or 12:40 p.m. Right after the shooting. See, I didn't know it at the time, I had no idea. I just figured the parade was downtown. We all knew the President was coming to the downtown, but I was lucky enough that I didn't have to be there and stop traffic. Me and one other squad was the only squad cars in South Dallas on that day. I still didn't know anything. He said 'You have an order Code 3-71 to Elm and Lemar.' So here I go. I thought 'What in the hell has happened down there?' I flip over to the b.s. channel and I heard 'He's expired.' It dawned on me then that they'd had a big shooting. I knew right then something drastic had happened. So I arrived down there and God, there's mass chaos. The police officers, deputy sheriffs and plainclothesmen were around that School Book Depository. Well, I parked nearly 50 feet from it. There was a vacant space right along the little street there, which was being, Elm Street goes on across Houston and you go right on, right in front of the School Book Depository, and it dead ends right in there. I parked right there on the right. I got out and got my shotgun, I don't what I got it for. By then everybody's talking. There was so many officers there they don't have real control of everybody. 'Surround the building!' A sergeant that I did not know told me 'Stay right here.' So I'm standing there, I been there probably 20 minutes after I got there. A guy from the railroad tower had told someone he wanted to speak with an officer. One of them sergeants out there said 'Go talk to that guy in the tower out there. He seen something.' We all run out there. I go out there and talk, to find what the hell he wants. I was with Roy Vaughn when we went up in the tower, to see Bowers. And he says, 'Down there in that boxcar' and he points way down. I'm talking three or four hundred yards, it's a long ways down there. Maybe seven. I can only guess. He said, 'I saw three men running down from there. Looked like they were running from down into the area of the underpass. Just running along the railroad tracks. They started running, I don't know why they run, and they run up and jumped up in the boxcar.' And he points down there and he gives a pretty good indication of which boxcar it is. But at that time, the boxcar was slowly moving. But evidentially they were shooting cars up in there from all them tracks. And it stopped by the time we got in there. We're talking about 90 minutes after the assassination. I mean the whole area is swarming with FBI agents.



This is when this occurred. So I run on down there. So we jump out, and so I go down and get the rest of the troops there, you know there's me, Roy Vaughn, Bill Bass, Middleton and Dave Harkness. So we all go down there to the boxcar, and when we got down there to the boxcar, everyone of us going down there had our thoughts about what it was. I wasn't the one that got them out. Maybe Vaughn. I talked to them in general conversation. Seems like one of those guys had a Midwest or and Eastern brogue. Not the old man. One of the others. After we got 'em and walked them away they didn't talk to nobody. No more conversation. I didn't try and interrogate them because I felt they were true winos. Their breath was unbelievable, smelling from wine. What we normally did with them, we had two options. If you couldn't find anything to put them in jail for, you could always city vag 'em. That's no visible means of support. Jails wouldn't hold all them people today.

We get them and bring them back up. All of 'em. Of course in the meantime they done shot our man across over in Oak Cliff. Anyway, I march them back up and across the street. It took about 15 to 20 minutes to walk them to Decker's. We got there at 2:30 p.m. As we march along the senior officers in the group, which is number one, Dave Harkness, leaves. Dave fell off and did not walk with us. He stopped over there, and then as we got on closer over there to Decker's there was one old sergeant standing on the street. I said 'What you want to do with these three guys here? They told us to go down there and get them out of the boxcar.' Two or three sergeants standing there and an inspector said 'Take them over to Sheriff Decker's office.' So we took them over. So the closer we get over there, the thinner the ranks get. It becomes me Roy Vaughn, Bill Bass. By the time we get inside there Bill Bass has split and left me with them and Roy Vaughn. Then Roy Vaughn jumps out. I'm junior man and I got five years. They leave me with them. So I present them to Decker. Decker takes them. They say 'You wait.' So I waited and I waited and I waited. Finally, they brought them back out there an hour or 45 minutes later. They send them back out there and say 'Take these three guys up to Will Fritz's office.' It's 3:30 p.m. Of course I knew where Will Fritz was. I walked those three guys out, put them in a city squad car. One set up front by me. Two in the back. We didn't have no cages back in those days. I drove them straight down, right in the basement. And took them right up, just me and those three guys. And these guys, none of them had no weapons on them, the only one that had anything was the old man. If you look at them pictures you'll see he's the only one. He's got a sack. In that sack was a little wrapped up washrag with a bar of soap in it, and what had been in it that I took out that none of the other officers knew, was a brand new bone handled knife that I knew he had stolen. Winos and bums, during that time, do not have it. He got it somewhere. He wouldn't have spent his last money to get him a brand new knife. So he took that, got it from some place, I have no idea where. But the

thoughts running through my mind when they get through jacking around these guys is, 'I intend to put him in jail for theft.' And we could, back in those days, all you had to do was have something that was reasonable, a brand new knife, he's not working, no visible means of support. I was the one that got it out of there, nobody else handled that knife. So I take them to Will Fritz's office. And I walk in the office. I went through the whole story, where they come from. The boxcars. The whole bit. And they say 'Okay, sit down there and wait, Wise.' I knew everybody up there. I known them for years. They take the three in the back and I sit up front talking to one of the secretaries. I'm getting real impatient by now cause in those days you had to fill out an activity report at the end of the day on what you did. How many prisoners you arrested, how many tickets you wrote, how many calls you handled. Well, so far that day I had arrested nobody. So I'm thinking, look, I'm spending all this time, I've got to take credit for these guys in some kind of way. If anyone's gonna put them in jail, I sure as hell want to know, because my name ought to be on there. And Roy Vaughn's name on there and Middleton, who was an accident officer. They didn't care. Where they were at, they didn't have to worry about arrests, we did. So I'm waiting there and I thought, God, they're going to put these people in jail for something. I did not get to see Fritz. He was in his office. On any given day, you can't just walk in and see him. And there was no way that I was going to be able to take three winos in there and get to see him. One of his detectives who was milling around there, took these people after I told my lengthy story over once again, and told them all about them. It could have been Ernest Beck, it could have been anybody. There was so many of them in there. I don't even know if Will Fritz talked to them. I really don't. Beck was the number one man. When Fritz wanted anything done number one he'd call on Beck first. Beck was around there talking to everyone and chewing on a cigar. He may have took them. His name comes to mind, but I cannot say for sure that he was the one. I go in there, and I take them in there, and they kept them. They talked to them 45 minutes to an hour, maybe an hour and half. Then they come outside. This blew my mind. Here they come. 'Marvin, we don't need these. Take them back to Sheriff Decker.' I looked at them and said, 'Do what?' They said 'Take them back to Sheriff Decker.' I never paid any attention to who it was. It could have been any number of people. I was so hot at the time. I sat out there 45 minutes to an hour, and it's nearly 4:00 p.m. I'm supposed to be off here. So they give 'em back to me. I was pissed. I looked at them and I said, 'Take them back to Decker? Man, these are goddamned bums here. You know, let's put them in jail, or throw them out on the street.' I was told 'Take them back to Decker, Marvin, I can only tell you what Captain Fritz said.' We go downstairs, all the way to the basement, right down there exactly where the man got shot on camera. Got in the car and drove straight back down there, and boy, I knew when I got down there with them they were going to be hot. I knew the Sheriff and his number one man and all them settin' around that office I don't know what they

were doing, what part they had with it, but I knew they would ask, 'Why are you bringing these bums back down here to me, these winos?' I take 'em back down there. They won't even see me. I knock on the door and a man comes out and I says, 'Captain sent these back down, he wants me to turn them back over.' I did not know anybody down there at that time. Decker was the only one I knew, when I saw him and knew his name. I had to go through the whole damn story and all this and I said 'Will Fritz has sent them back down here.' He said, 'Wait.' There was no waiting room there. You didn't sit, you stood right there. That's where we stood, right there in that little old room. I called in and was told 'We're holding the day shift over at least three hours. You just stay with what you're doing until you get off.' Finally they come out and say 'We'll talk to them, take them in here.' I said, 'I'm gone.' That's the end of it. That's how I got out of it. I said, 'That's the end of it, I'm out of it, I don't wait. I've turned them over to you.' And I went out in the car, cleared, and got on the air. I got off about 5:00 p.m. I have no idea who I turned them over to in Decker's office. I never seen them since then. The ones I had was bums and winos, because of the smell, the appearance of their old clothes. They weren't ragged. Like they'd been slept in. One of them had on a pretty good coat, but when you sleep in these things, a new dress coat, it will wrinkle. They had a social security card, no drivers license. It was social cards we had to go by. One of 'em had no I.D. I can't say which one. I was the only one originally that got these peoples names. I wrote them down. Before, back in those days, we had the hot sheets when we left the detail room. Folded those up. Instead of putting them on the dash, most of the Dallas officers put them in their hats. Then when you answered a call real fast and when you jumped out of the car and you was in a hurry what you wrote down your notes on was in your hat. I put their names on that hot sheet and kept it for years. Then I did away with it. I don't remember any of those names. I later asked a supervisor if I could carry the tramps as an arrest. As far as I was concerned they were technically under arrest.

Marvin Wise was asked if the tramps were in a gondola or boxcar:

It was a gondola filled with grain. Vaughn and Bass got up and got 'em. I stayed down, I knew what they were, I knew exactly what we were going to get out of them cars. You knew when you been there so long and I was hacked for having to go down there, so was Roy Vaughn. We were all pissed about it, and we are still pissed today.

Doyle and Gedney never mentioned being shuttled back and forth between the Sheriff's office and the Dallas Police Department as Marvin Wise described. Clearly, there were two sets of tramps.

In late September 1974, the FBI, acting on a request from FBI Director Clarence Kelley, located **Will Fritz** and showed him the tramp shots. He told the FBI that he did not

...recall having seen the three unidentified individuals in the above described photographs. He related that many people were taken to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office on November 22, 1963, by various law enforcement officers for questioning and undoubtedly many of them were released when eliminated from any implication, and such individuals were neither booked, photographed, nor finger printed. He added that he feels sure that if HUNT and STURGIS were interviewed on November 22, 1963, a record would have been made of their interviews and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas Police Department, or Dallas FBI Office, would have a record of such interviews. He stated that it is possible the three unidentified men were interviewed, but without their names, there would be no way to definitely so state. When he viewed the photographs of HUNT and STURGIS, he stated he had no recollection of ever having seen or talked to either of them at any time on any matter. Captain Fritz concluded by saying that he is in full agreement with the findings of the Warren Commission."[FBI 62-109060-7136] Will Fritz, born June 15, 1896, died in March 1984.

The FBI then checked with James Kitching, Chief of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Identification Division:

He advised that he had personally looked up the jacket and photograph of each person booked on November 22, 1963, and did not find anyone who bears a resemblance to the persons appearing in the photograph with Dallas Police Officer Bill Bass. He advised that this indicates that these persons were not booked, but that they may have been interviewed. He advised that a sort of screening office was operated by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office on November 22, 1963, and numerous persons were interviewed. He advised that without the names of the persons, it would be almost impossible to develop the names of the persons in the photograph.

Judging from the above testimony of the arresting officers, it is clear that considerable time elapsed between the assassination and the arrest of the tramps. Doyle and Gedney, by their own admission said they were picked up immediately after the assassination. There had to be two sets of tramps. The FBI interviewed **W. E. Chambers** in February 1992 who advised

that though his name appears as the arresting officer, he did not have contact with the three individuals until they had already been brought down to the Dallas Police Department Headquarters. Chambers speculated that the three had probably been rounded up in a dragnet and were dropped off at the Station without any paperwork...He was assigned by his supervisor, Captain D.R. Jones, to initially watch the three individuals, and then later to interview them regarding the assassination. Chambers indicated that he was later advised by Jones that a suspect had been arrested in the murder of TIPPIT, and that the person was the main

suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy. Chambers indicated that he then released the three hobos, without booking them into the jail. During the course of the interview, Chambers was shown copies of the 'Arrest Report on Investigative Prisoner' and commented that though he did not recall filling them out, he recognized them as being written in his own handwriting. Chambers further noted that the three individuals were held in the City Jail until November 26, 1963. Chambers noted that the report reflected that they were released by Officer Marvin Buch. Chambers could provide no explanation as to how the three ended up in the jail facility. Chambers further added that because the reports bore no arrest numbers he believed there would be no record of them being booked into jail. As a result of the interview with Chambers, Dallas will attempt to locate and interview R.C. Wagner, Detective William Grinell, Captain Jones, and Marvin Buch. Dallas will attempt to determine whether or not any jail records exist regarding the incarceration of Gus Abrams, Harold Doyle and John Gedney, to include the mechanism by which the 'Arrest Report on Investigative Prisoner' were transferred to the City Archives section in 1989. Dallas will obtain photographs of the three individuals and display them to Officer Chambers in an attempt to determine whether or not they were the three hobos he interviewed on November 22, 1963. The same photographs will be displayed for the purpose of attempting to identify the uniformed officers accompanying the three. Dallas will provide copies of the aforementioned photographs to Portland and Tampa in order to have Harold Doyle and John Gedney identify the photograph as depicting them on November 22, 1963. Both have made reference to the photographs to the interviewing agents, but have not been presented with the photographs to positively confirm that they are the individuals depicted. [FBI 62-109060-8301]

Contacted by telephone, W. E. Chambers, one of the arresting officers, denied his role in arresting the tramps:

You mean all that stuff in the news about the tramps? They got that wrong. My name is on the document, but it is wrong, I never questioned them. I might have seen them, I don't remember. I signed the reports, but there was some mistake. I don't like discussing this with strangers.

Retired Dallas Police Officer Ernest Beck, credited with releasing all five hobos, stated: "I don't know, I don't know. I don't remember anything about that time...it was so long ago."

#### WHO RELEASED THE TRAMPS?

The second set of tramps were not booked, finger printed or photographed; the men were released. Why were they eliminated from implication? Why wasn't the second set of tramps locked up like the first set? Why were the first three tramps held for four days

in the Dallas County Jail and the second three released almost immediately? The most likely explanation came from Detective W.E. Chambers who said that after OSWALD was arrested in the Tippett shooting he released the tramps because the Dallas Police Department thought they had their man. Since the first set of tramps were picked up immediately after the assassination. When questioned about who released the tramps, Will Fritz told Michael Canfield: "Ask the FBI about that," and Fritz mentioned the "Dallas FBI Office" in his interview in 1974 with the FBI. Did someone from the FBI order the Dallas Police to let the tramps go, or tell them that their ID checked out? In July 1993 former S.A. James Bookhout, the FBI liaison man with the Dallas Police Department, said he had no information that the FBI released the tramps. Was the FBI man Hosty?

### S.A. HOSTY AND THE TRAMPS

James P. Hosty was contacted in August 1993, before this interviewer spoke with Marvin Wise, and asked if he would help me correct misinformation about him in this data base. He stated:

It all depends. I hope you are not going to say that I was responsible. Who you gonna say is responsible, Castro? Oh bullshit. It wasn't ANGLETON. If your going to go that route, I don't want to have anything to do with you. Okay? It's people like you who are screwing things up. You're just gonna have to face the facts OSWALD was a left-wing radical who killed Kennedy because Kennedy was trying to get Castro.

Q. Hosty, you were part of this whole thing, weren't you?

A. Bullshit.

Q. You we're probably the guy who ordered the tramps released.

A. Who released the tramps?

Q. You did.

A. Can you prove that?

Q. Can I prove that? Yes I can.

A. Okay, well very good then...

Q. So you don't want to go over it?

A. Go over it, okay, go over it. I was an ardent Kennedy fan, was then, and am now. I mostly investigated the right-wing, and I'm a liberal Democrat. Two thirds of my assignments were Ku Klux Klan, General Walker etc. I

definitely resent the fact that anyone would imply that I would go after Kennedy, when I'm a Kennedy supporter. I was a well known, outspoken supporter of President Kennedy. Got that in there? Are you aware of the fact that most CIA agents liked Kennedy? There was a near mutiny down in Mexico City when Johnson told them to stop investigating the Kennedy assassination. See, you're not looking in the right direction. They were told to stop investigating Castro for fear they would start World War III. Then they had to send an Assistant Director down there. Bobby Kennedy told them to lay off, and they finally did. Are you aware of that? To say the CIA is involved - that's ridiculous. The CIA down there in Mexico City all thought Kennedy was great.

Q. What about the Bay of Pigs?

A. That was a long time ago, and the same agents weren't involved. They got rid of E. HOWARD HUNT. Everybody cites the thing about Kennedy saying he was going to break up the CIA into a thousand pieces. He said that in April. Then in May he proceeded to do the exact opposite, and expanded the CIA. He was pushing them in OPERATION MONGOOSE and Second Naval Guerilla. Second Naval Guerilla was what caused Kennedy to be killed. When Kennedy threatened Fidel Castro, OSWALD went to Mexico City, met with the Cubans and Russians, and said he would kill Kennedy for them. He went back. Kennedy went down to Miami and told the Cuba exiles, 'Go at it again boys' and that appeared in the paper on Monday. On Friday, OSWALD shot Kennedy.

Q. I have a different version of events.

A. That's because you are left-wing oriented. You can't accept the fact that he was one of your boys, and he killed Kennedy because he was trying to get at Fidel Castro. It's very simple. You don't want to accept the facts.

Q. What about OSWALD'S association with DeMohrenschildt who was a Nazi spy during World War II?

A. Well, some people said he was. They suspected him, yeah. He was very much leftist oriented, he liked to shock people. How could you be a leftist, but you are, and DeMohrenschildt was. See, there you go. I mean everybody's...I'm left of center myself.

You know the FBI has identified the three tramps they found back in the railroad yards. The pictures they have of the guy they said was E. HOWARD HUNT was 5' 6" and HUNT is over 6' so that...What's this about me releasing the tramps. How could the FBI release them when they didn't have charge of the case?

Q. Fritz said 'Ask the FBI about the tramps' release.'

A. Fritz is dead, that's convenient. Hoover becomes me? Where do I come in?

Q. You knew he was an operation.

A. How did OSWALD get through two weeks of intense KGB interrogation in that mental hospital after he defected, if he was an operation? How did he get through that, if he was an operation?

Q. He provided them with information on the U-2.

A. Therefore he worked for the KGB.

Q. He was ANGLETON'S vestpocket operation. ANGLETON opposed the Summit Conference.

A. Can you prove that?

Q. For one thing early documents about OSWALD went to CI/SIG.

A. That was after the assassination.

Q. No, that was before. Was OSWALD upset because he knew, that you knew, he was an operation? He wondered why you were bothering his family, if he was working for the government.

A. That proves that he wasn't working for the government, doesn't it?

Q. True. He thought he was working for the government, but was managed by rogue agents. He wondered about this in the HUNT letter.

A. The HUNT letter was a forgery, but go ahead.

Q. The same day he wrote the HUNT letter he delivered the note to Mrs. Fenner.

A. This is the letter that Nanny said she read without taking it out of the envelope? Is it that one? She changed stories. She's a little bit kooky. She was heavily medicated at the time.

Q. Were the Paines part of the communist conspiracy?

A. Of course not. Although Michael Paine's father was a Trotskyist. He was the one who made that call after the assassination about who was



responsible. Of course, he was talking about the Russians. Being a Trotskyite, he was very sensitive about the KGB, because they killed Trotsky. Let me get your full name here now. You know Posner's book is coming out tomorrow. That one is going to tell the truth. OSWALD did it alone.

Upon further consideration this researcher determined that S.A. Hosty did not release the tramps. If had done so then he would have been part of the conspiracy, which he was not. Will Fritz testified he went directly to the Texas School Book Depository, and then back to Dallas Police Headquarters 20 blocks away. OSWALD was there when he returned. S.A. Hosty was at the Police Station with Will Fritz, interviewing OSWALD. James Hosty told this researcher:

Jack Revell says it was 2:50 p.m. There's witnesses that could put me at the Police Station. I never saw the tramps. I wasn't with Fritz until 3:15 p.m. [The HSCA reported S.A. Hosty interviewed OSWALD from 3:15 to 4:45 p.m.] so I couldn't have told him to release the tramps. From 3:15 to 4:05 I was with Fritz. Fritz wouldn't have listened to us anyway. He didn't like the Bureau. Fritz was at the assassination scene and he came back from there at 2:15 p.m. or so. He probably released the tramps because there was no connection. The tramps were the usual suspects. They had no connection. Fritz could have released them by phone. Now are you convinced that I did not order the release of the tramps? Why would a lowly field agent...A Police Captain who was in charge of the case would not have listened to me. Are you going to put in your book that I was the one who authorized the release of the three tramps? What evidence is there? You don't have...You just have the quote Dallas FBI Office unquote, releasing them. But you don't have anything concrete.

James Hosty was asked why he was so concerned if they were just tramps? He said he did not want to be mis-portrayed as he had in Oliver Stone's film. FBI S.A. Wallace Heitman stated:

I was the first agent down at the scene of the crime. I remember telling Sheriff Bill Decker that, what I better do, is go into his office, which I did. I said 'Bill, you send me anybody in here who might have been a witness or has any information.' Some of these people became Warren Commission witnesses. If the FBI ordered the tramps release, it had to be Gordon Shanklin. This could go all the way up to Washington, William Sullivan. Bill Sullivan is dead and so is Gordon Shanklin. The line was pretty hot as you can imagine. Bill Sullivan called me several times. No minor agent would have that power.

## DeBRUEYS

John Gedney told the FBI that a federal agent verified his identification papers. WARREN C. DeBRUEYS flew to Dallas shortly after the assassination. Since the second set of tramps were shuttled back and forth until approximately 5:00 p.m. DeBRUEYS could have released the tramps or verified their ID.

## BONDED OUT?

HEMMING 1994:

People are brought in. They're arrested, the usual suspects are rounded up. They're handled, and put out of the way, very quickly. Any high profile case. Whoever you snatch up, whoever you wanna target for the press, this is all done selectively. All the other usual suspects are locked away. Ain't nobody seeing them but a fucking trustee. At that time, you could disappear someone's criminal record in a heartbeat, if you didn't mind paying for it. It was a primitive system. You got some people in a holding cell. Nobody knows. And really gives a fuck. And they're not going to call attention to them because it might fuck up the bosses' plan to go along with the press on his favorite theme.

Getting arrested wasn't the worst case scenario for the tramps. Once OSWALD had been popped, everybody forgot about everybody else, okay? He was the logical suspect. Nobody was worried about anybody else. The hobos had a steak dinner that night and went back to wherever their base was, and that was it. No big deal. They'd been through worse than that in foreign countries. Some people were really worried the guys picked up as hobos were really guys, players. Somebody made a blunder, thought they were players, and attempted to intervene. A Miami bail bondsman was contacted. That scared the shit out of a couple of Dallas cops. This is not a street hustle, this is the big time hustle. This is where someone is inside a building and is doing shit. The bondsman hustle; usually the lowest rank is a Sergeant. He's a jailer. He's allowed to deal with bondsmen who bond people out. And they're not there for the Magistrate's hearing. And 21 days goes by for the arraignment. And things are taken care of. How the fuck are you going to have payoffs if you got a paper trail? It's all handled by the bondsmen coming in and bonding him out. The bondsman makes the payoff. No big deal, no big conspiracy. No HOWARD HUNT, no STURGIS. Now there's something STURGIS knows, he knows the bond routine. He knows how to get people out of jail. Did the bondsman know what's going on? Knowing who the people were who he was springing? Never in a million years. Oh, he would suspect down the road that he was part of something, but he would never know what. He'd keep his mouth shut, though, because it's bigger than him. It's a money deal, no government or spook bullshit. No 'I work for the government,

National Security' bullshit.' You wanna make a few dollars, you wanna do a job. The bondsman got all the paperwork from Fritz and from Decker. Because of the President's assassination, he dies. He had a heart attack. He was the first one. If I heard my people were arrested, I would have bailed them out. Fritz was probably just trying to blame it on the Feds.

During the second *HUNT v. SPOTLIGHT* trial G. Gordon Liddy stated:

We were both furnished for the FIELDING OPERATION alias documentation and pocket litter, and certainly we would have used it, which would have identified us as individuals who have never existed. The plan was if any of us were apprehended, we would be apprehended under bogus identification. Those who were not apprehended would see to bail, whereupon the individual would vanish. There would be no way of tracing him because the identity established was completely fictitious.

### THE TRAMP HOAX

In 1991 the Dallas City Council voted to open the JFK files of the Dallas Police Department to the public. As a result, the arrest records of the first set of tramps were released. Freelance journalists Mary and Ray La Fontaine wrote an article that stated Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams and John Gedney's arrest records were the arrest records of the infamous tramps photographed in Dealey Plaza. This meant the tramps were not HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST, but were just run of the mill tramps. The La Fontaines located Harold Doyle, who claimed he was the CHRIST tramp. Doyle does not have a pointy nose, as does the CHRIST tramp.



DOYLE AND THE CHRIST TRAMP

The Dallas FBI reported:

During the week of February 9, 1992, researchers discovered documents which previously the City of Dallas Police Department maintained did not

exist. These documents are 'Arrest Report on Investigative Prisoner' regarding three vagrants who were taken into custody by the City of Dallas PD shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy...On February 12, 1992, FBI Dallas obtained copies of the newly discovered reports. The reports indicate that the three individuals were taken off a boxcar *'right after President Kennedy was shot.'* The reports were dated November 23, 1963, with the time of 4:00 p.m. The arresting officer was identified as W.E. Chambers."

### HAROLD DOYLE

The Dallas FBI started its "investigation" by having agents question the owner of a pool hall at Klamath Falls, Oregon, frequented by Harold Doyle. This individual, Robert E. Downing, told the FBI that he "recalled that years ago, Harold Doyle had told him that he got picked up in sweep of numerous individuals by officers of the Dallas Police Department after President Kennedy had been assassinated." According to Robert E. Downing, Harold Doyle said that he had been in a railroad yard in Dallas, Texas, "waiting to catch a freight train and heard a number of emergency sirens, but did not even know that President Kennedy had been shot until the Dallas Police took him in for questioning." [FBI 62-109060-8290, 8295]

On February 29, 1992, the FBI interviewed Harold Doyle at the Amtrack Station in Portland, Oregon. Harold Doyle advised that on November 22, 1963, he was

riding the railroad cars with two other individuals...All three arrived in Dallas on November 22, 1963, sometime during the morning hours and had spent the day previously in Houston, Texas. They went to the Irving Street Mission, where they showered, cleaned up and received a noon meal. They then left the mission en route to the railroad yard, heading towards Fort Worth, Texas. *After leaving the mission someone told them President Kennedy had been shot.* They asked one of the employees at the railroad yard if President Kennedy had been shot, and the railroad man confirmed this. They then got on a gondola, also known as a coal car, and *were heading toward Fort Worth when the train stopped.* After the train stopped they were confronted by *numerous police officers* who informed them not to move or they would be shot. [FBI 62-19060-8299]

Only four Dallas Police Officers arrested the second set of tramps. Lee Bowers said there were "possibly 50 policemen with shotguns" at the scene of the tramps' arrest. The arrest record of Harold Doyle indicated that he was arrested immediately after the assassination on a box car that had not left the railroad yard: "These men were taken off a train boxcar *in the railroad yards right after President Kennedy was shot.*" If the FBI was seeking the truth instead of trying to cover it up it would have concluded then and there that these men could not have been the tramps who were photographed in Dealey Plaza.

## JOHN GEDNEY

John Gedney was easier for the FBI to locate than Harold Doyle, who had no permanent home address. John Gedney

said they arrived by rail, spent the night of November 21, 1963, at the Salvation Army, had breakfast and lunch there on November 22, 1963, *thereafter heard about the shooting of President Kennedy*, then walked to the railroad yard where they got on a flatbed car that had large sheets of steel on it and shortly thereafter law *enforcement officials swarmed the car*, arrested them and took them back to the Dallas jail. John Gedney said he was not sure who actually arrested him, that he was probably fingerprinted and had a short interview at the jail by a Federal Agent who contacted Miami and verified his identity...John Gedney said they were in the jail approximately four to six days, released, and the three of them headed out by rail to Fort Worth, Texas, and then west to Arizona, where they picked lettuce."

John Gedney was described as weighing 190 pounds and being 6'1" in height. [FBI 62-109060-8306]

## INTERVIEW WITH JOHN GEDNEY

In July 1992 a researcher located John Gedney, who had become a Code Enforcement Officer in Melbourne, Florida. John Gedney claimed that he was the STURGIS tramp and that Harold Doyle was the CHRIST tramp, but he refused to be taped or photographed. When asked why, he said that the tape might be altered and that someone might retouch any photographs of him. When he was shown photographs of STURGIS and the STURGIS tramp, he remarked: "Look at the head, he is awfully dark, he parts his hair, see how I part it, like right-handed people, unless you reverse the photos. You can screw anybody. My face is more Nordic, his face is more Indian or Greek or Latin, something like that." John Gedney claimed he was arrested one hour after the assassination. His arrest records indicated: "These men were taken off a train boxcar in the railroad yards *right after* President Kennedy was shot." John Gedney was asked how much time elapsed between the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and his arrest. At first he said, "Why are you asking me this?" and claimed he did not know. Later in the interview, he commented: "*I think that guy was right, it probably was an hour after Kennedy was assassinated.*" John Gedney: "They arrested everyone in town, they even went into some guys homes." The investigator reported that John Gedney looked a little like the STURGIS tramp, but had to be ruled out since John Gedney was at least 6'2". The researcher asked John Gedney what his motivation in all of this was. He responded: "Not to let it go any further. If you don't stop these people out there it will go on and on. I am not worthy of a place in history any more than anyone else. The average man deserves a place in history, not the laococca's and the Schwartz's. Was it the patriotic duty of John Gedney to lay these false rumors to rest?"



GEDNEY and the STURGIS tramp.

Note the complete difference in skull shape. This is the only available photo of Gedney. It came from his drivers licence. Any other photos of Gedney would be greatly appreciated.

Why did John Gedney mention doctoring? Why did he use the word "Nordic? What "guy" had he heard about who said the tramps were picked up an hour after the assassination? And who had he heard about him from? When the FBI questioned Gedney, the agents told him that they needed his help in getting this matter cleared up and explained that certain subversive elements were using this matter for their own ends. Gedney, a law enforcement agent, was happy to cooperate. The La Fontaines sold their story to ***A Current Affair***, which calls itself "Tabloid Television." *A Current Affair* aired a piece on Harold Doyle on February 25, 1992, which purported to prove he was the CHRIST tramp. The program began:

Conspiracy experts have claimed the hobos, all of them who appear to be unusually well dressed, might have been Watergate burglars HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS...even Oliver Stone's movie, *JFK*, suggests the mystery hobos had something to do with the President's death...Only yesterday Dallas Police told *A Current Affair* that the hobos were detained for a few hours and finding them now is highly unlikely.

The La Fontaines traced Harold Doyle to Amarillo, Texas, where Kay Lyon remembered him talking about his arrest on November 22, 1963: "Well, he told me he was in jail for two or three days and during that time he had been finger printed and questioned. [No finger prints were located.] He showed me a photograph of him when he was arrested after they got off the train." From Amarillo, the La Fontaines tracked Harold Doyle to a pool hall in Klamath Falls, Oregon. Harold Doyle's story:

The only thing I want to say about it, we had nothing to do with it. I am telling you the God's and honest truth. We was booked and I went in front of the judge. [Michael Canfield checked every courthouse in Dallas and

found no record that Harold Doyle, Gus Abrams, John Gedney, Douglas or John Francis Elrod were ever arraigned.] I got six days for vagrancy and turned loose. That morning we went over to the railroad yards. We was going to Fort Worth and I seen a guy in the railroad. Before we went to the railroad yards, sirens and everything was going on and all and we asked somebody what happened and they said the President's been shot. Then all at once someone said, 'Don't make a move'. We looked up the end we were sitting in, and the far end down the side, we were surrounded by policemen with guns drawn and they said don't make a move. Because they got us out of the boxcar, took us through the park...all the people was a holloran, was a going on and the sirens were going and people were taking pictures of us and people were holloran, 'Are they the ones that done it?'...They took us into the jail. They took us up and interrogated us. Kept us till they caught OSWALD.

Harold Doyle did not display a photograph of himself circa 1963 to compare with photographs of the tramps. D.V. Harkness appeared on Dallas television and said that Harold Doyle was not the tramp he helped arrest. He also said the tramps he detained were released immediately. He had told the Rockefeller Commission: "Some bums were picked up from boxcars south of triple overpass 'couple of hundred yards' from overpass." A *Current Affair* ended when former Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney Vincent T. Bugliosi stated: "Finding the hobos can finally lay to rest irresponsible theories of conspiracy about them." Vincent T. Bugliosi was working on a book supporting the conclusions of the Warren Commission. On March 4, 1992, this article appeared in *The New York Daily News*:

#### JFK TRAMPS, FBI SAYS, WERE JUST VAGRANTS

Washington, D.C. Nearly 29 years after the assassination of John Kennedy, the FBI has finally tracked down the mysterious three tramps arrested that day in Dallas and concluded they were just tramps. The FBI's Dallas Office said it traced the tramps after their names were printed in Texas newspapers...One tramp, Gus Abrams, is dead, the FBI said, but agents found and interviewed John Forrester Gedney in Melbourne, Florida and Harold Doyle in Klamath Falls, Oregon. They said they were at a mission the day of the assassination, 'had gotten some food and had gotten cleaned up and were wandering back toward the railroad yard' when they were arrested, said Oliver Revell, Dallas FBI Office head. Some theorists postulated that the tramps were future Watergate burglars HOWARD HUNT and FRANK STURGIS."

There were no photographs of John Gedney or Gus Abrams included in the article.



Gus Abrams and the HUNT tramp.

On March 24, 1992, the FBI reviewed its progress in the tramp matter: During the interview of Marvin Wise, one of the officers actually involved in the arrest of the three hobos, a great deal of insight was provided regarding the records keeping procedure of the City of Dallas PD in 1963...Discovered along with the arrest reports for the three hobos were three other arrest reports. All six of the documents purportedly originated from the same area within the Dallas Police Department. Dallas intends to interview the Commander of the City of Dallas Police Department Records Division in order to determine the source of all six arrest reports. It is anticipated that the information obtained will provide an explanation for the lack of any 'official' record of the arrest of the three hobos during the past 28 years. Vaughn was also interviewed. [FBI 62-109060-8320]

#### OLIVER REVELL

Who circulated this news story before the FBI's investigation was complete? If the FBI conducted a real investigation it would have concluded that there were two sets of tramps, since FBI records indicated that the tramps were picked up on a freight train that had already left Dealey Plaza at least one hour after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and John Gedney, Gus Abrams and Harold Doyle were picked up immediately after the assassination, according to Dallas Police Department records. The FBI official behind this false news story was Oliver "Buck" Revell.

Marvin Wise was contacted by Oliver Revell's agents:

The FBI come got me two years ago. We went through this whole thing. They told me two of them were still alive. The old man was dead. They never showed me photographs of what they look like today. They showed me the tramp shots. I told them basically what I've told you. They said, 'Look, we've already interviewed two of them.' The FBI questioned me about the clothes they were wearing. Roy later tried to say the clothes was



real nice. I said, 'Roy,' (Me and Roy Vaughn were raised together in South Dallas. It used to be white.) I said 'Roy, you got to remember what that old man was wearing. It might look pretty good in that black and white picture but I guarantee you that these people were not neat people trying to...' There was a lot of people detained for several days and some of them detained for five or six hours and they were just not even booked and we let 'em go. I was not down there at the time of shooting. I was on that call in South Dallas. And there was no way in the world I could be down there at the time. I didn't get down there until 12:45. I was not down there or even close to that location and couldn't have got there when the shooting took place. If they arrested these men they did that prior to me going there.



If you doubt the tramps were HUNT, STURGIS and CHRIST, ask yourself why Oliver Revell floated this false news story with the imprimatur of the FBI attached to it before the FBI's investigation was complete? Why go to all this trouble to discredit the tramp theory? As stated, the effect of these news stories was to convince many Americans that the tramps had been identified. People asked me "Do you still believe the tramps are HUNT and STURGIS?" since they were are under the false impression that the FBI had finally identified them. This was an abuse of authority by Revell. Former FBI S.A. Robert Gemberling remarked: "Since the JFK movie came out they've identified who the three tramps were." Robert Gemberling was informed that there were two sets of tramps. "If there were two sets, neither of them were in FBI custody. Why wasn't this pursued back in 1975 or was it? I mean, if this was an issue, why wasn't it pursued when the facts came to the [Rockefeller Commission]..." Robert Gemberling told this researcher that he would evaluate the contents of the pertinent tramp documents if they were mailed to him. He was sent the documents with a copy of *Coup D'Etat*. When Robert Gemberling was re-contacted, stated: "Yeah, I got it. I tell you I'm not going to give you a reaction because I know all you want is some more quotes for your next book, I guess. As far as I'm concerned, you sure did a lot of speculating. If you wanna quote me on that, you can do it." Robert Gemberling was asked if he had examined the tramp documents. "Yes." Gemberling was asked if he believed there were two sets of tramps. He stated, "I gave you my comment just a moment ago. I gave you my quote." When another researcher contacted Robert Gemberling several months later and asked him if the Dealey Plaza tramps were John Gedney, Gus Abrams and Harold Doyle he stated: "I believe that's right. One of them is dead. They were identified as the three tramps." To date, I can locate no further FBI serials on John Gedney, Harold Dolye and Gus Abrams beyond March 1992. [Gemberling 7106 Clemson Dr Dallas, TX 75214 telephone 214- 348-3906]

CLICK [HERE](#) TO SEE FIRST SET OF TRAMPS. They are in the background surrounded by numerous lawmen. Keep in mind the Rockefeller Commission determined there were six to eight "derelicts" picked up that day.



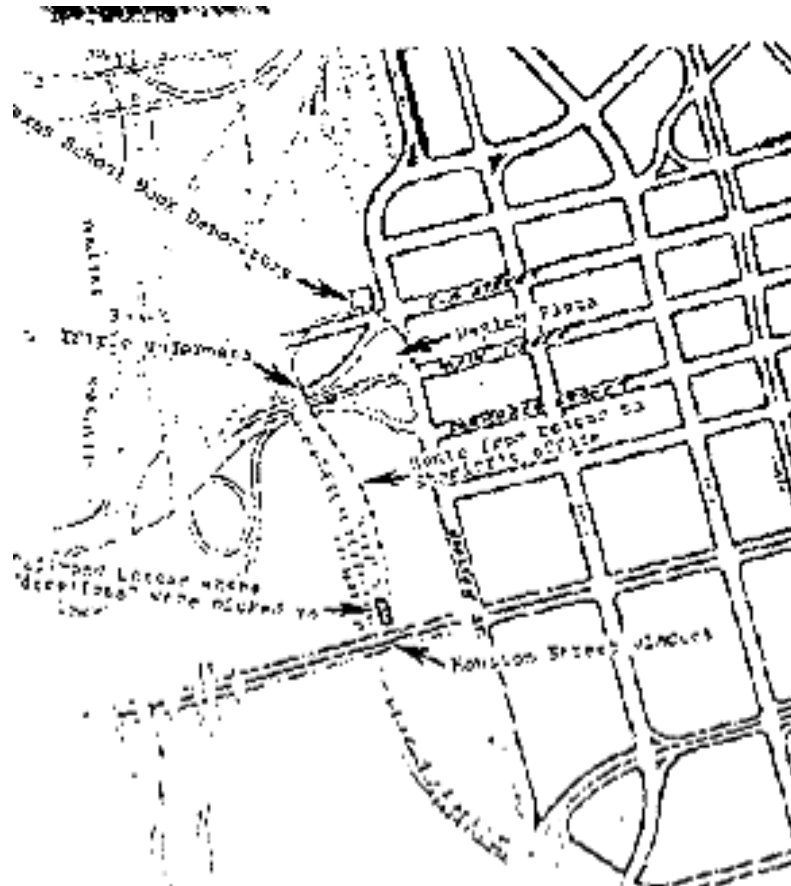
CLICK [HERE](#) TO SEE SECOND SET OF TRAMPS



Note woman reporter who is seen holding her nose in one of the tramp shots. Note less policemen. **Rockefeller Commission** notes confirmed that Harold Doyle, John Gedney and Gus Abrams were not the infamous Dealey Plaza tramps:

*Several hours* after the shooting, Dallas Police Department Officers checked all the railroad freight cars situated on tracks anywhere in the vicinity of Dealey Plaza. About six or eight persons, referred to as derelicts were found in or near the freight cars. These persons were taken either to the nearby Dallas County Sheriff's Office or to the Dallas Police Department for questioning. All were released without any arrest record being made, or any fingerprinting or photographing being done by the authorities. Among the six or eight 'derelicts' found in the vicinity of the freight cars were three men who, according to the arresting officers, were found in a boxcar about *one half mile south* of the scene of the assassination. They were taken to the Sheriff's office by the Dallas police officers, who walked northward along the railroad tracks to a point west of the Texas School Book Depository, then north to Houston Street and back south to the Sheriff's Office. This somewhat circuitous route was actually the most convenient one available, according to the Dallas policemen. As the police and the 'derelicts' passed the Texas School Book Depository

A map of Dealey Plaza prepared by the Rockefeller Commission confirmed that the tramps were picked up outside the railroad yard.



RUBY, and since RUBY was also involved in gun dealing, the two men may have worked together. The LaFontaines combined this information with a new claim by John Francis Elrod that Oswald was his unidentified cellmate and that OSWALD told him that he knew RUBY. They wrote: "Is John Francis Elrod's account really credible? Given John Francis Elrod's history of alcoholism his account must be treated with caution...The more basic question is: Would the Dallas Police really have put the accused assassin in a cell where he could talk with another prisoner. The answer it turns out is yes.

A few hours after his arrest, OSWALD was allowed to make a phone call. On the log of prisoner telephone calls, OSWALD signed his name and wrote down his cell number which was F-2. John Francis Elrod's name does not appear on the phone log; he says he was not allowed to make a phone call. The only other prisoner listed in the log in an F Cell on November 22, 1963, between 3:00 p.m. and midnight was a Daniel Douglas whose scrawl indicates he was held in F-1 or F-4. *John Francis Elrod knew who the other man in Oswald's cellblock was.* This is a powerful point supporting his story. In an interview in July 1993 John Francis Elrod accurately described the other man in OSWALD'S cell as a 'kid from Tennessee who had stolen a car in Memphis.' Among Dallas Police Department arrest reports for November 22, 1963, was one for a Daniel Wayne Douglas, who was described as 19 years old, from Memphis and a confessed car thief. Douglas' current whereabouts are not known.

Neither John Francis Elrod nor Daniel Wayne Douglas were anywhere near OSWALD. The Warren Commission: "OSWALD was delivered to the jailer who placed him in a maximum security cell on the fifth floor. His cell was the center one in a block of three cells that were separated from the remainder of the jail area. The cells on either side of OSWALD were empty and a guard was nearby whenever OSWALD was present." [WR p198] John Francis Elrod was "wandering on the railroad tracks," Daniel Wayne Douglas had been in the vicinity of the Tippit shooting. This was the only thing that linked them to the assassination. It was unlikely that they would have been placed in a maximum security cell. The La Fontaine's article contained this paragraph:

The Legend of the Three Tramps - John John Francis Elrod might be called the fourth tramp of Dallas. His story is the legitimate offspring of a bastard parent i.e. the 'tale of the three tramps.' This trio of Dallas hobos inspired some of the most imaginative scenarios in the often bizarre Kennedy assassination literature. They were photographed in the company of a Dallas policeman shortly after the assassination. But the Dallas Police Department insisted - falsely it turns out - that it had no records of their arrest. Over the years conspiracy theorists claimed the men were actually assassination conspirators in the employ of either the CIA or organized crime. In 1991 the three tramps achieved pop icon status appearing ominously throughout Oliver Stone's conspiratorial epic, *JFK*. It

turns out that there were arrest records for November 22, 1963. The Dallas City Council, in response to Stone's hit movie, voted to make public all city documents concerning the assassination; among these files the long lost arrest records were found. When the names on records were traced, the three men were found to have been underemployed, hard-drinking transients who like to hop rides on railroad trains - in a word, tramps. The debunking of the three tramps legend first appeared in our front page story for the *Houston Post* of February 9, 1992.

**On August 9, 1966, Lee Edward Bowers, 41, was killed in a one-car accident in Midlothian, Texas, when his car went out of control he plowed into a bridge abutment.** His physician told researcher Penn Jones that he "never saw a case like this, that this man was in some sort of strange shock. I made mention to Jones that Bowers was sweating a lot. He was wringing wet when he came in and I wondered because of this whether he had a coronary." Lee Bowers was dead in three hours and cremated the next day. [Dr. Roy Bohl - Penn Jones] The HSCA questioned Lee Bowers parents who described their son as:

...reticent by nature and protective insofar as his family was concerned...He mentioned, the less others thought they knew, the less problems they would have. Also added they were aware of the mounting of deaths of 'Kennedy witnesses.' Mrs. Bowers then informed us that 'Lee would have told his brother, if he told anyone,' but added that he had since succumbed to cancer. The brother died first at the age of 40 and later Lee at 41."

Gerald Posner claimed Lee Bowers lied because he was busy at the time of the assassination, and in order to perform his duties at the control panel, his back would have been turned toward Dealey Plaza.

HEMMING told this researcher:

Bowers suspected something. Bowers got offed by a guy who worked with him all his life. He was in his 30's. Remember, Bowers ain't reading shit about nothing. There was just absolutely fucking nothing coming out except some jabber about OSWALD in the press. Nobody had a suspicion in 1964. Who gives a rat's fuck by 1966? But maybe Bowers thinks, wait a minute. Maybe he says the wrong thing to somebody, or somebody is searching and they're going to eliminate somebody that might be talked to. Who's searching at the time?

When he was asked to elaborate on the death of Lee Bowers HEMMING stated:

Who the fuck said this? You have bad fucking hearing, A.J. How would I know how Bowers died? Jesus Christ! All I meant was that perpetrators are usually well-known, if it's going to look like an accident.

## TRACES OF OSWALD IN THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY

### THE MANNLICHER-CARCANO



When the authorities searched the Texas School Book Depository they found evidence that OSWALD had unwittingly planted. OSWALD'S rifle was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. The Dallas Police Department discovered the rifle hidden between several book cartons. Click [HERE](#) to see video of this discovery. OSWALD had weapon, complete with serial numbers, fingerprints and fiber evidence on it, earlier sent to OSWALD'S Post Office Box, at the scene of the crime, thinking that someone was going to pick it up while he was in the lunchroom. OSWALD could have purchased a rifle anonymously in any Texas gun shop or hardware store. Why leave one that traced back to him behind?

### THE THREE CARTRIDGES



Evidence planted by the conspirators included the three shell casings. HEMMING obtained from OSWALD at the Sportsdrome Rifle Range. The witnesses there reported

that OSWALD and his friend collected their spent shells. HEMMING 1995: "Could be." As stated, three spent cartridges were left behind in the Texas School Book Depository. If OSWALD left a rifle behind, he would also have had to leave spent shell casings that bore markings indicating they had been loaded, and then ejected, from that rifle behind. This would further strengthen the case against OSWALD. This was the cover story: Three shots fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Three spent shell casings. The three spent cartridges, however, did not mean that the Mannlicher-Carcano had been fired three times from the Texas School Book Depository window that day - it only meant that someone left three shell casings behind that had once been fired in OSWALD'S gun. The Warren Commission determined that the three spent cartridges had been fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano. The HSCA agreed. [HSCA V7 p368] HEMMING told this researcher:

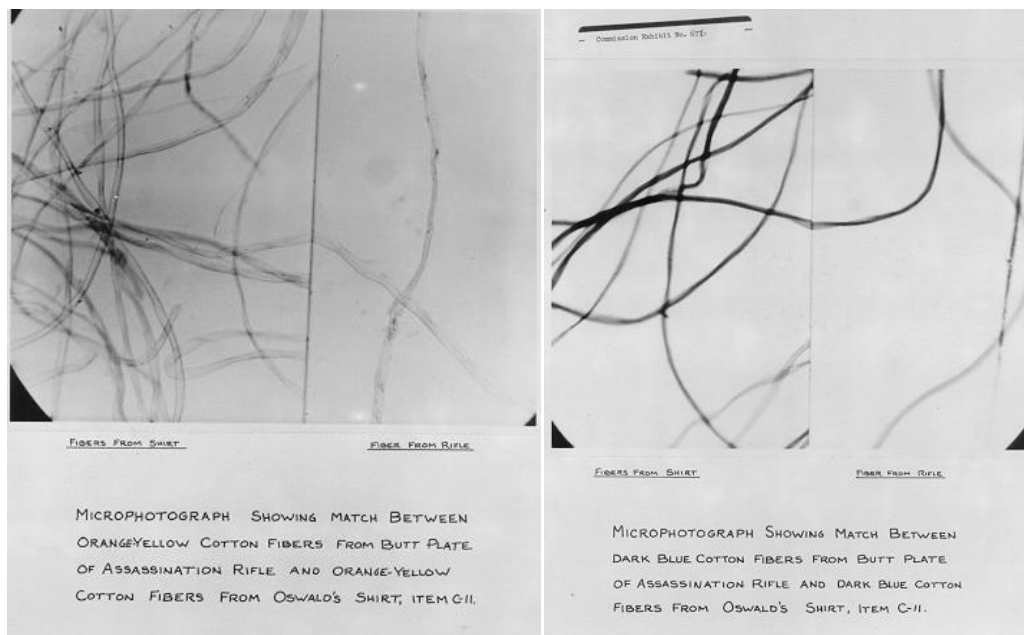
No other ammo was found in OSWALD'S safe house or anywhere else. He didn't even have a full clip for the weapon. He had four rounds of live ammo maximum. Bad news, somebody fucked up.

When the Dallas Police Department gave OSWALD a **Paraffin test** to determine if he had fired a rifle,

...the cast of the right cheek showed no reaction." [WR p560] To show that the Paraffin test would have proven negative even if OSWALD had fired the Mannlicher-Carcano, the FBI had one of its Agents fire the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle three times in rapid succession. The right cheek of the Agent tested negatively, however, there is a question regarding the objectivity of the FBI when it conducted this test since it was apparent that an FBI agent tampered with OSWALD'S paraffin casts before sending them to Oak Ridge National Laboratory for neutron-activation analysis. The Oak Ridge analysis resulted in findings of barium and antimony on the cast of OSWALD'S cheek. Barium and antimony were generally present in the rifle cartridge cases. This was consistent with OSWALD having fired a rifle that day. The problem: there was more barium and antimony on the outside of the cast than on the inside, when the inside of the cast was the only part in contact with OSWALD'S skin. The Warren Report: "Since the outside surface had not been in contact with OSWALD'S cheek, the barium and antimony found there came from a source other than OSWALD." [WR p562]

Frank Ellsworth was asked about this. He stated: "That doesn't make sense at all. If that happened, it would seem that someone badly contaminated the sample. There should not have been any of that on the outside of the cast at all. It was improperly administered." OSWALD did fire a gun that day when he killed Officer TIPPET in self-defense. The Dallas Police Department found **OSWALD'S palm print under the barrel of the Mannlicher-Carcano** and fingerprints around the trigger mechanism, yet the rest of the gun had been wiped clean. This made it seem as if OSWALD had made an effort to conceal his identity. Why wipe the fingerprints off a gun which could be traced to you

through your POB? OSWALD had assembled, disassembled and fired this gun before November 22, 1963, and his prints were on it. The Dallas Police Department and the FBI found **OSWALD'S fingerprints and palm prints on the paper and tape used to cover the rifle**. This bag was found near the assassin's window. The wrapper made by OSWALD had been left behind by the team to further incriminate him. The presence of the wrapper supported the testimony of Buell Wesley Frazier about the curtain rods and it was clear that OSWALD had brought something about the size of a disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano into the Texas School Book Depository that morning. When the FBI examined this wrapping paper, it determined that it carried **blanket fibers**. Three hours after the assassination, a detective saw a blanket roll, tied with a string, lying on the floor of Ruth Paine's garage. The fibers on the wrapping paper came from this blanket. The FBI linked the blanket to OSWALD by matching the limb and pubic hairs found on it, with OSWALD'S. [WR p590] No fibers found on the gun could be associated with the green blanket. This made sense since OSWALD had in fact stored the weapon in Ruth Paine's garage. The FBI examined **a tuft of several cotton fibers** that were found between the butt plate of the Mannlicher-Carcano and the wooden stock. These fibers matched, to a significant degree, the fibers in the shirt OSWALD was wearing on November 22, 1963: "In a crevice between the butt plate of the rifle, and the wooden stock, was a tuft of several cotton fibers of dark blue, grey black, and orange yellow shades. On November 23, 1963, these fibers were...compared with the fibers found in the shirt that OSWALD was wearing when arrested in the Texas Theater. This shirt was also composed of dark blue, grey black and orange yellow cotton fibers. S.A. Stombaugh testified that the colors, shades and twist of the fibers found in the tuft on the rifle matched those in OSWALD'S shirt...the fibers in the tuft on the rifle most probably came from the shirt worn by OSWALD when he was arrested." [WR p124] This tiny tuft of cotton linked OSWALD with the weapon on November 22.





Here are several possible explanations for the presence of the tiny tuft of cotton, the first being the mostly likely and the fifth being the least likely:

(1) OSWALD had worn the shirt when he disassembled the rifle on the night of November 21, 1963. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD had at one time handled this weapon. In fact, he brought it to the Texas School Book Depository to sell to somebody. He needed the money. He left this weapon in a particular spot where it wouldn't be found. And it was found. I'm not saying it was found in the spot where he left it, but it was found. You can't say what day he dry fired this weapon, or practiced fired this weapon, or just held it up to his shoulder or whatever. He had custody and control of the rifle and clothing and that connected one with the other.

### OSWALD'S WARDROBE

Marina Oswald testified that her husband only owned two jackets. [WR p175] Tom Bargas stated: "He wore the same old jacket." Ruth Paine said that she did OSWALD'S laundry, and he had plenty of shirts. Marina Oswald told this researcher: "I have no idea how many shirts. Not very many. I had to wash and iron one shirt like in an hour." Most of OSWALD'S shirts were in storage in Ruth Paine's garage. These included three civilian shirts and five khaki colored long sleeved shirts. [NARA 124-10022-10085] The FBI: "The clothing found in LEE HARVEY OSWALD's room...consisted of one belt, one necktie, two sweaters and five shirts...The shirts all appeared to have been freshly laundered by hand. Most exhibited signs of much wear and one shirt was practically worn out. No fibers on the gun could be associated with any of the above mentioned clothing." [FBI 62-109060-1150, 917]

(2) OSWALD could have worn the shirt on another occasion when he fired the rifle, and worn that shirt again on November 22, 1963.

(3) HEMMING told this researcher: "The FBI is lying." A FBI document stated: "Cotton fibers from gun are same colors as cotton fibers composing shirt; however, due to limited number of colors in shirt it is not possible to state shirt is positively the source of these fibers." [FBI Memo Jevons to Conrad 11.29.63] S.A. Stombaugh could only match two of the blue shades present in the tuft with three of blue shades present in the shirt. [FBI 62-109060-NR 9.8.64]

(4) The fibers came from an identical shirt. The FBI fiber expert testified: "These fibers could have come from this shirt. There is no way, however, to eliminate the possibility of the fibers having come from an identical shirt."

(5) OSWALD was told to wear a particular shirt that day. Before November 22, 1963, OSWALD'S Mannlicher-Carcano had been fired by OSWALD, or someone wearing OSWALD'S shirt, or a shirt identical to OSWALD'S. OSWALD wore that particular shirt

that day. It was interesting to note that while OSWALD was in police custody OSWALD claimed he had returned to his room and changed his shirt after the assassination. He claimed he had not been wearing the shirt he had on when he worked at the Texas School Book Depository that morning. The Warren Commission: "Although OSWALD returned to his rooming house after the assassination and when he was questioned by the police, claimed to have changed his shirt, the evidence indicates that he continued wearing the same shirt that he was wearing all morning and which he was still wearing when arrested...The testimony of those who saw him after the assassination was inconclusive about the color of OSWALD'S shirt, but Mary Bledsoe, OSWALD'S former landlady, saw him on a bus approximately ten minutes after the assassination and identified the shirt as being the one worn by OSWALD primarily because of a distinctive hole in the right elbow of the shirt. Moreover, the bus transfer which he obtained as he left the bus was still in his pocket when he was arrested."

OSWALD had gotten off the bus and taken a cab to within a few blocks of his room. He had never used the transfer. Why did OSWALD'S lie about having changed his shirt? HEMMING told this researcher: "He didn't know the shirt would be connected with the rifle. You got an eyeball witnesses who saw him kill TIPPIT."

### THE SNIPER'S NEST



The sniper's nest used to frame OSWALD consisted of a 55-pound book box on which OSWALD allegedly sat. The Warren Commission stated this box was positioned nearby and OSWALD had not moved it. OSWALD'S right palm print was found on the carton, pointing west. The Warren Commission: "The position of the palm print on the carton was parallel with the long axis of the box, and at right angles with the short axis. The bottom of the palm rested on the box...Someone sitting on the box, facing the window, would have his palm in this position, if he placed his hand alongside his right hip." What about OSWALD'S left hand? Why didn't OSWALD do the same thing with it? This evidence was fragmentary and the palm print was also consistent with OSWALD having moved the box; his palm print was at a right angle to the edge of the box. The Warren Report wrongly concluded: "OSWALD'S palm print may have been placed there while he was sitting on the carton, rather than carrying it." But even if the Commission was

right, OSWALD could have sat on the box during the course of his normal activities at the Texas School Book Depository.



There was one 8-pound *Rolling Reader* box stacked on another *Rolling Reader* box. This one had prints on it which were consistent with OSWALD'S having handled it: Left palm print facing southwest, and right index finger also pointing southwest. There was one 55-pound book box placed under the window sill, and one 8-pound *Rolling Reader* box stacked on top of the 55-pound book box under the window sill. OSWALD'S prints were on neither of these boxes: "The carton on the window sill, and the large carton below the window, contained no prints that could be identified as OSWALD'S." [WR p140] OSWALD could have pushed the bottom box into its position with his feet, but how did the higher box get on to the window sill without his having handled it? If he wore gloves, why were his prints on the other two boxes? According to Frank Ellsworth:

They did get a good many prints off those boxes. Normally, you don't expect to find fingerprints on cardboard boxes. If they would have put fingerprint ink all over this guy he wouldn't have done a better job leaving prints.

HEMMING said he got OSWALD to bring the rifle to the TSBD by offering him double its worth. Did HEMMING have OSWALD hide the Mannlicher-Carcano specifically between the *Rolling Reader* boxes so OSWALD would have left his fingerprints on these boxes while moving them to hide the rifle? Did he tell OSWALD he was going to pick the rifle

up around lunchtime? HUNT and CHRIST would then use these boxes to construct "OSWALD'S sniper's nest." Or did they have OSWALD'S prints on them because he had handled them as part of his job? The Warren Commission: "In evaluating the significance of these fingerprint and palm identifications, the Commission considered the possibility that OSWALD handled these cartons as part of his normal duties." An effort was made to determine the freshness of one print. The Warren Commission: "The print...could have been placed on the carton at any time within a three day period." [WR p141] The other prints were lifted in a fashion that made it impossible to determine their freshness.

### THE SHIELD OF BOXES

The Warren Commission found that several boxes had been stacked up behind the sniper's nest to "shield OSWALD from the view of anyone on the sixth floor who did not go behind them."



Frank Ellsworth disagreed: "He made himself a nest, but there wasn't any cartons to hide himself by." Why weren't OSWALD'S palm prints found on these boxes? The Warren Commission commented on the difficulty of constructing only one part of the nest: "The arrangement of boxes at the window from which the shots were fired was studied to determine whether OSWALD required any assistance in moving the cartons to the window...both of the 55 lb. cartons could have been carried by one man...although the *Rolling Reader* cartons had to be moved 40 feet from their normal locations at the southeast corner window, it would appear one man could have done this in a matter of seconds."

## THE DILLARD AND POWELL PHOTOGRAPHS



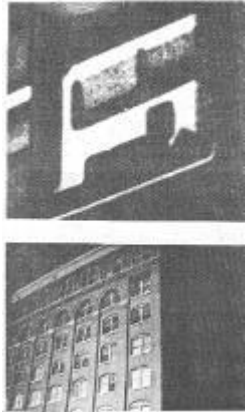
The HSCA autoradiographically enhanced the Dillard and Powell photographs. Thomas Dillard, a professional photographer, was riding in the press car of the Presidential motorcade. When he took his pictures of the Texas School Book Depository, he was approaching Elm and Houston. Thomas Dillard stated his picture was taken a few seconds after the last audible shot. In his photograph, only *two boxes* are visible in the southwest-corner window on the sixth floor, one each, to the left,

and to the right, of the window frame. James Powell, an Army intelligence agent, was standing considerably to the right of Thomas Dillard, near the southeast corner of Elm and Houston. James Powell has estimated he took his picture one to two minutes after the last shot was fired. [HSCA V4 p401] The James Powell photograph showed at least *four boxes* in the southwest-corner window on the sixth floor. OSWALD'S sniper's nest was constructed after, not before, the assassination.

The HSCA: "There are two possible explanations for this difference.

(1) The James Powell photograph may reflect only an apparent change in the boxes; the different angle from which James Powell took his photograph may have caused a different set of boxes within the room to be framed in the window.

(2) The boxes were moved during the time that elapsed between the Thomas Dillard and James Powell photographs. Since the precise positions of Thomas Dillard and James Powell at the time of the photographs were unknown, it was not possible to calculate precisely the region within the sixth floor that would have been visible to each photographer. In the Thomas Dillard photograph, the two boxes at the left and right of the window frame appear to be in the full light of the Sun, with no shadows cast on them by the frame of the partially opened window. In the James Powell photograph (left) it also appears that the boxes are in full sunlight, with no shadow cast on them by the window frame. A simple trigonometric calculation shows that the two boxes at the left



and the right lie approximately six inches from the window's plane. (If the additional boxes in the James Powell photograph were so far back into the room that the difference in viewing angle made them apparent in the James Powell photograph and not in Thomas Dillard's, then they would not appear to be in full sunlight. Since at the time of the assassination it was late fall, the midday sun was south of directly overhead and therefore would have been entering those windows of the Texas School Book Depository facing directly south.) For this reason the panel concluded that the additional boxes visible in the James Powell photograph were moved during the interval between the Thomas Dillard and James Powell photographs." [HSCA V6 p115]

### THE SNIPER'S NEST AND THE DEBRIS

There was corroborative evidence that the sniper's nest was built after the assassination: Harold Norman, James Jarman (died 1989, age 57, stroke) and Bonnie Ray Williams were on the fifth floor - directly under the sixth floor window. Bonnie Ray Williams said he did not pay attention to the first shot because "I didn't know what was happening. The second shot, it sounded like it was right in the building, the second and third shot. And it sounded - it even shook the building, the side we were on. Cement fell on my head...gravel, dirt or something, from the old building, because it shook the windows and everything." James Jarman testified that Bonnie Ray Williams had "a few debris" on his head, "It was sort of white stuff, or something." [WR p70] Researcher Mary Farrell felt this was not extraordinary: "They were laying new flooring up there. There were holes in the floor from the fifth to the sixth floor." Harold Norman was contacted in July 1993: "I was sitting on the fifth floor. The floors were raggy. They was remodelin' the floors up there that day. The floors were in bad shape. Stuff hadn't fallen down in the past, just that time. I never said it was the rifle. I figured somebody was movin' around. It wasn't shaking. We just happened to look up, I think it was after the third shot that we noticed it. I saw it fall. It had to be some type of moving around up there. It was more like moving then stomping. I don't know how many peoples was up there at that time, you know." Was the debris caused by someone hurriedly moving boxes while building the sniper's nest?

If OSWALD had been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository firing his Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, any shock waves it generated when the gun discharged would have been absorbed by his shoulder. The 6.5-caliber ammunition OSWALD allegedly fired would not have caused the floors to shake, even the rifle was tripod-mounted. Frank Ellsworth: "I don't think that Mannlicher rifle would cause any floors to shake. That is ridiculous. I don't even think a 50-caliber machine gun firing a single shot would have shaken the building. Have you ever been around one of those little pop guns when they go off? They're not much of a gun. I don't personally think that even a 12-gauge shotgun would cause that sort of vibration. I can't imagine any weapon having such a recoil that it would have vibrated the floor, even if it was tripod mounted...with one exception. If you were to take a 50-caliber machine gun, bolt it to the floor and fire short bursts, four or

five rounds, then yes, but you would need a very strong contact between the mount and the floor. I think you could have fired a Mannlicher-Carcano all day up there and it wouldn't cause that sort of vibration."

After Harold Norman and Bonnie Ray Williams told the FBI they heard the "shell being ejected from the gun and hitting the floor," the Warren Commission went to the Texas School Book Depository and had someone on the sixth floor drop shells directly above them. They heard each shell drop. The Warren Commission failed to have someone fire the rifle above them to see if firing 6.5-caliber ammunition would cause plaster to fall from the ceiling onto their heads. HEMMING told this researcher: "The sniper's nest was probably built after the assassination. Either the niggers were lying, or it was a result of building the nest."

### THE COKE AND THE SNIPER'S NEST

Had David Belin known the sniper's nest had been built after the assassination, he would have been forced to direct the FBI agent to reenact the scenario by having the agent playing OSWALD wipe his prints from the rifle, move at least one 55-pound book carton under the window then put two 8-pound *Rolling Reader* boxes on top of each other. This is assuming that the *Rolling Reader* boxes were already moved from their original position - 40 feet away from the window - before the assassination, and placed close by. Then the agent would have to hide his rifle between two rows of boxes in the northwest corner, near the staircase, on the sixth floor, run down six flights of stairs and purchase a Coca-Cola (optional). The additional 30 seconds, to one minute, it took to construct the sniper's nest after the assassination, meant that OSWALD could not have rendezvoused with Marion L. Baker within the one minute the Warren Commission allotted, even if he purchased the Coca-Cola after encountering Patrolman Marion L. Baker. The assassin had not used the boxes for an arm rest. He stood in the window and fired the scoped weapon. The purpose of the sniper's nest was to link that area with OSWALD. The Warren Commission attached "some probative value to the fingerprint and palm print identifications in reaching the conclusion that OSWALD was at the window from which the shots were fired, although the prints do not establish the exact time he was there." Despite its finding that the nest was built after the assassination, "The HSCA believed that the way the boxes were stacked at the window...must be considered as evidence indicating that he handled the boxes in the process of preparing the so-called sniper's nest..." [HSCA R p57]

### THE UNIDENTIFIED PRINTS

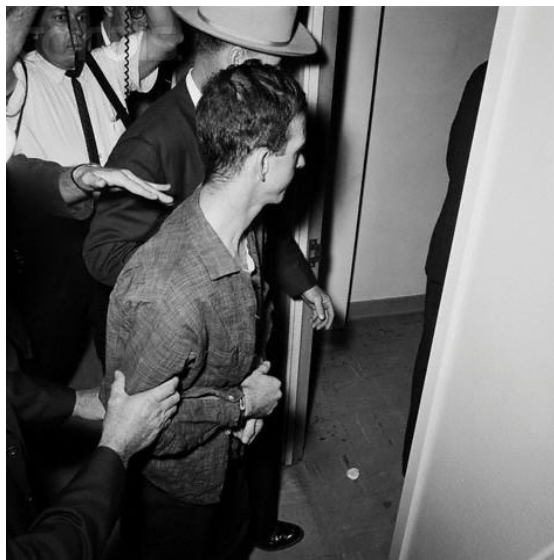
The FBI attempted to identify the prints on the book cartons that comprised the sniper's nest. Aside from OSWALD'S, none of the prints could be matched with those of any Texas School Book Depository employees, although some prints were unidentifiable because of poor quality. The Warren Commission explained: "The presence on these cartons of unidentified prints, whether or not identifiable, does not appear to be unusual, since these cartons contained commercial products which had been handled by many people...these cartons could contain the prints of many people having nothing to do with

the assassination...the fingerprints other than OSWALD'S on the boxes thus provide no indication of the presence of an accomplice at the window." J. Edgar Hoover commented on an unidentified palm print: "There is no question in my mind but that we failed in carrying thru some salient angles of OSWALD investigation. It ought to be a lesson to all but I doubt if some even realize it now." [Memo to Tolson FBI 105-82555-5084] HEMMING told this researcher: "These guys were pros. They didn't leave prints."

### OSWALD'S PROPAGANDA COLLECTION

When Dallas Police Officers searched 1026 North Beckley on November 23, 1963, they found letters to OSWALD from the Communist Party, the Socialist Workers Party, the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the School for Marxist Studies, the Soviet Embassy and the Gus Hall Defense Committee. All of OSWALD'S correspondence with the left was found there. Three of the letters were dated 1962. The latest was dated September 19, 1963. Why did OSWALD keep these documents in his room instead of in Irving? When Dallas Police searched Paine's house they found "Fair Play for Cuba Committee papers in an envelope" and "Blue notebook with Cuba papers and other papers of a communistic nature." OSWALD'S blue suitcase contained a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee pamphlet" and "1 copy of October 20, 1963, *Worker*." His address book was also found at the Paine home, as was his Russian/English dictionary. FBI S.A.'s Hosty, DeBRUEYS and Kenneth C. Howe took possession of this evidence from the Dallas Police.

OSWALD was politically inactive around this time. What use could he have had for this stuff? Was he told to bring them to his room? The Dallas Police also found Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets and application forms, articles concerning his defection, Russian identification documents, Marine Corps identification, OSWALD'S passport, letters from Jesuit Eugene Murret, a book on Communism - dozens of documents identifying OSWALD and linking him with both the domestic left and the Soviet Union.

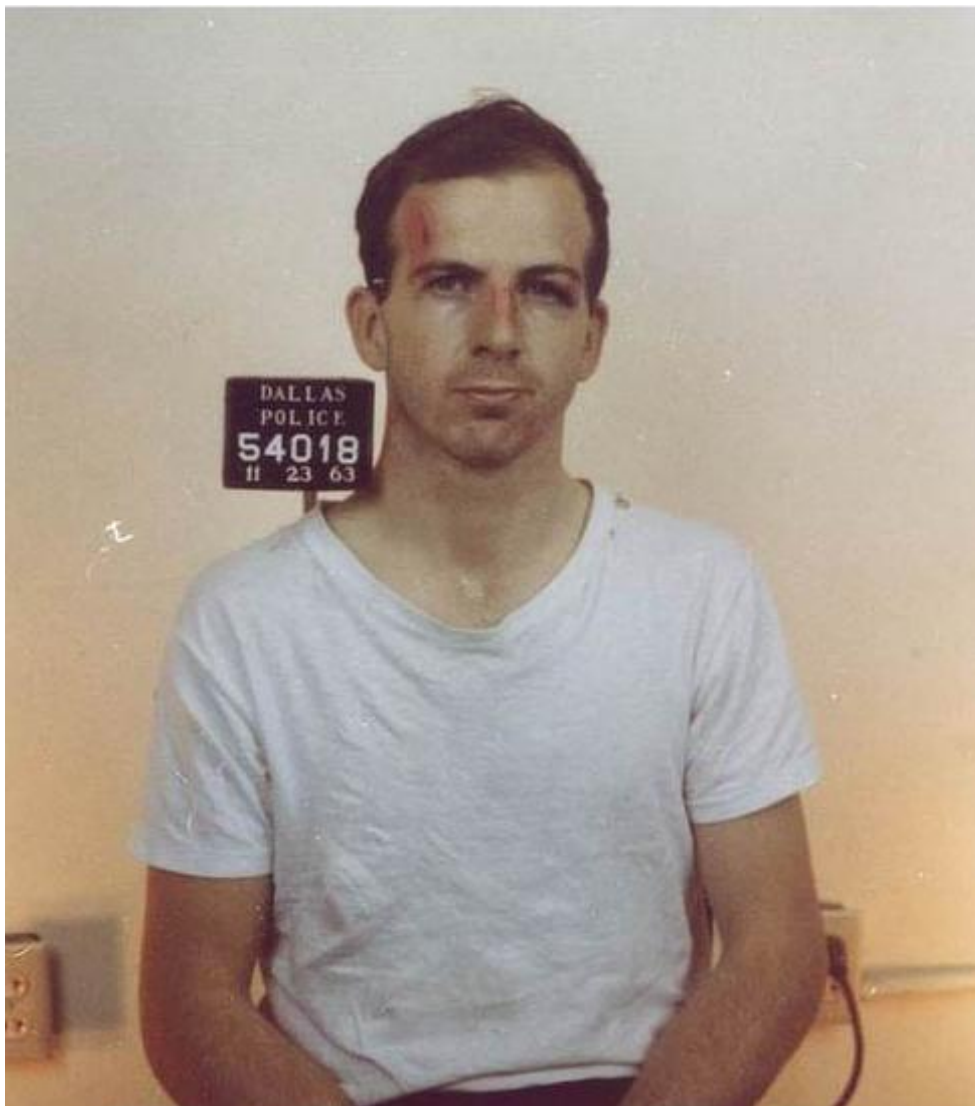




The Dallas Police Department kept no records of the numbers that OSWALD tried to call. On November 22, 1963 OSWALD made a call at 8:00 p.m. that lasted 30 minutes. [WCD 1444] He made other calls at 12:30 a.m. 1:40 p.m. and 4:22 p.m. the next day. The Dallas Police records were censored. [WCD 1472] OSWALD called Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone number TU-3-0926.

Of course OSWALD lied about having killed TIPPET. "I didn't shoot anybody". I work in that building, naturally if I work in that building I was there at the time. They are taking me in because of the fact that I lived in the Soviet Union. I'm just a patsy. Click [HERE](#) to see OSWALD in custody.

### OSWALD'S POST ASSASSINATION INTERROGATION



OSWALD lied about having owned a rifle, having brought a rifle into the Texas School Book Depository, having eaten with his fellow employees, and having gone to Mexico

City. Why didn't he tell the authorities the truth if he was working for what he believed to be the CIA? How do we know he didn't? There were no tape recordings of OSWALD'S interrogation. The men involved, except for James Hosty, refused comment. Will Fritz was the only one that took notes. No one knows for certain what OSWALD did, or didn't, say. Scott Malone claimed that documents dealing with OSWALD'S interrogation remain classified.

Assuming the reports of OSWALD'S statements while in custody are true and do not contain any omissions, the reason he did not immediately expose his connection to CIA staffers was because OSWALD was himself an ideologue. Only a dedicated ideologue would devote years of his life to a "defection" and long term penetration that bore little monetary reward. OSWALD refused to implicate what he believed to be the CIA, even if it meant imprisonment or death. He might have appreciated this plot had he not been the patsy. OSWALD told reporters: "They've taken me in because of the fact that I lived in the Soviet Union. I'm just a patsy. No sir, I am not a communist..." He continued to pretend to be a leftist until the day he was assassinated by JACK RUBY. HEMMING told this researcher:

OSWALD thought he was an actual intelligence officer of some sort. The guy had that aura about him in 1959 in Monterey Park. He thought he was somebody. You can't be somebody when you're that fucking dumb. You can tell by his demeanor that he believed he had done absolutely nothing wrong. Now if killing TIPPIT ain't wrong, he could have known some bad shit on TIPPIT. Killing the President ain't wrong? That's stretching it too far. That's his Commander & Chief. Whether he killed TIPPIT or not, this guy was walking around the fucking police station knowing he had done nothing wrong. He wasn't really sure what the fuck was going on. He figured that the Agency would come to his aid.

JAMES WOLLWEBER

One very hot lead on the team's escape that was never adequately investigated because the FBI was afraid of what it might find concerned a report by Atlanta Klansman James Wollweber.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 26, 1963

JAMES WOLLWEBER, 3031 Rebecca Drive, S.W., telephonically advised that he had received a telephone call at 5:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, from a man who identified himself as (FNU) JOHNSON.

JOHNSON told WOLLWEBER that he knew that WOLLWEBER was a person who could keep quiet and he wanted WOLLWEBER to fly him to Dallas, Texas, on the following day. There they were to pick up an unknown individual and fly him to Nassau.

JOHNSON wanted WOLLWEBER to meet him at 12:00 noon on November 23, 1963, at the Opalocka Airport near Miami, Florida, but WOLLWEBER was not certain that he would keep the appointment.

WOLLWEBER advised that he is a pilot and flies his own plane.

20

- 20 -

11/22/63 at Atlanta, GeorgiaFile # Atlanta 105-3193SA CHARLES S. HARDING/evg/hld

CS COPY

Date dictated 11/22/63 201-289248

document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 26, 1963

JAMES WOLLWEBER, 3031 Rebecca Drive, S.W., telephonically advised that he will not make the trip to Opalocka Airport near Miami, Florida, to meet (FNU) JOHNSON as he had planned because of the bad weather conditions in the Atlanta area and the unavailability of the specific airplane he wanted to use for the trip.

WOLLWEBER advised that he would advise the FBI if he should change his plans.

2

- 21 -

On 11/23/63 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 105-3193  
by SA CHARLES S. HARDING /evg/hld Date dictated 11/23/63

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[REDACTED] HAS CONTACTED ATLANTA AND MIAMI OFFICES IN PAST  
IN CONNECTION WITH [CUBAN MATTERS] AND IS BELIEVED TO BE UNRELIABLE  
BY ATLANTA OFFICE.

ATLANTA WILL MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH [REDACTED] TO  
DETERMINE IF HE MAKES TRIP, AND WILL ADVISE BUREAU AND MIAMI.

SECRET SERVICE ATLANTA ADVISED

CORR LINE E 3 WRD 2 [REDACTED]

END ACK [REDACTED]

WA 8-14 PM OK FBI WA DH

MM 8-14 PM OK FBI MM RE

TU DISCHT

CC-MR. ROSEN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

11-22-63  
tel- ATLA DL  
RD [REDACTED] 62-109  
MR. [REDACTED] 56

transmitted  
to SS 11-22-63  
bulletin  
[REDACTED]

3  
[REDACTED]

regardless  
of this  
run it  
out

When the FBI checked its files on James Wollweber it found he had contacted its Miami and Atlanta offices in the past concerning Cuban matters "and he is believed to be unreliable." Regardless, the Atlanta FBI office was ordered to "run it out." The FBI stated: "In view of the extreme importance of this matter, possibility of WOLLWEBER contacting unknown individual with last name Johnson should be appropriately resolved. Keep Bureau and Dallas advised per all SAC Radiogram. Furnish results of inquiry in form suitable for dissemination. Must receive preferential treatment."

The next morning, James Wollweber called the FBI and said that due to weather conditions in the Atlanta area, and the unavailability of a specific airplane, he would not make the trip. James Wollweber said he would contact the FBI should he change his plans. Had the FBI been interested in unearthing a conspiracy, an agent pretending to be James Wollweber would have made the trip. What struck this document analyst about the Wollweber investigation as reflected in the FBI files was its brevity. In total, less than one page was devoted to it. In June 1993 STURGIS associate William Johnson, stated:

Wollweber was a smuggler. He was a scam artist that was takin' money from all over the country. He'd buy an airplane and sell it to two people and never paid for it. He was a tall guy, about 50, out of Atlanta. He was tongue-tied. He had a wife that was like a show girl. And I was on a boat with him - we did a seizure for Customs of a narcotics shipment out of Jamaica. Wollweber had a record at the time. He was working-off a beef. I think the beef was out of Atlanta - it could have been Dallas. That would be interesting. There was a Wollweber. Now that was my name, but I didn't want to go to Dallas. I'll tell ya who could have called him. It's your buddy, STURGIS, he was using my name. Wollweber didn't come into my life till about 1970. He didn't know my first name. If my name popped in, they would have sure started lookin'. The mention of the Bahamas, that is

consequential. That's funny how that guy came to me - I got to think this one out. [FBI 89-43-1166, 62-109060-640, 790]

William Johnson was mailed copies of the James Wollweber documents. He commented:

Wollweber worked for Wallace Shanley. I got a picture of him. FRANK used my name. I confronted him with it. He didn't give me the right answers. I said to him that I was going through Freedom of Information papers and 'What do you think about this?' He says, 'There's a lot of Johnsons.' I said 'Not the one that flies to the Bahamas and not the one who knows Wollweber. Somebody used my name, and I think it's you FRANK.'"

HEMMING:

The Johnson was Bill Johnson. Look at Johnson's attitude when he was asked about it. He ain't too happy with STURGIS. It puts FRANK in Florida trying to get somebody out of Dallas. Johnson ain't gonna pay for this shit. Johnson was a pilot and had access to aircraft. Why would he want this guy to fly him? Czukas knew Wollweber.

William Johnson probably called James Wollweber on behalf of the crew. He wanted to evacuate a team member who had been left behind. HEMMING: "This is an indicator of the level of competence of a team. Team members aren't pilots? That tells me they're fucking amateurs." When the CIA stole STURGIS' briefcase *Bahamian* Air Navigational Charts were found.

#### WOLLWEBER WAS PROFESSIONAL RELIABLE SNITCH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC MIAMI NOVEMBER 27, 1959

FROM: SAC ATLANTA

RE: JAMES WILLIAM WOLLWEBER- IS-CUBA ROLANDIO ARCADIO MASFERRER ROJAS

James William Wollweber appeared Atlanta Division November 27, 1959 and advised he had been approached by Gaylord Saxton, address unknown, Miami, Florida to fly airplanes to Cuba and drop incendiaries on Cuban sugar crop. And Saxton were in Atlanta Penitentiary together. Wollweber stated advised by Saxton to come to Miami November 29, 1959 to make arrangements for flight to Cuba. Wollweber stated willing to go to help FBI but would need expenses paid. Wollweber was advised Bureau could not encourage him to go, and if he went he would be on his own. He was further advised Bureau would be glad to receive any information he might gather. Miami attempt. Miami attempt to identify

Saxton and Suarez through file reviews and logical sources. UACB by November 38. Miami advised interested federal agencies.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DECEMBER 3, 1959  
FROM: SAC MIAMI  
SUBJECT: ROLANDO MASFERRER

On December 3, 1959 James Wollweber telephonically contacted Miami Office and advised he arrived in Miami and was staying at the Biscayne Terrace Hotel. He went to see Gaylord Saxton, who told him plans to burn sugar cane in Cuba were still being considered, but Masferrer had no money and was waiting for Pedro Sanchez to obtain money for this operation. Saxton was occupied by some legal matter and did not indicate to Wollweber that this plan of burning sugar in Cuba would become effective in the immediate future. Wollweber did not meet Masferrer or Suarez and was unable to furnish any further indentifying info concerning Suarez. Attempts to contact Wollweber again have been negative. By letter post marked December 8, 1959, New Orleans, Louisiana Wollweber advised that after talking to Saxton, he learned it would be at least another week "before he could see the parties again." Wollweber said he decided to go to New Orleans and sell aerial items for the Sugar Bowl game, and would return to Miami as soon as he was finished. When Wollweber returns to Miami and contacts this office, the Bureau will be advised.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM DATE NOVEMBER 30, 1959  
TO: A. H. BELMONT  
FROM: S. B. DONAHOE  
SUBJECT: ROLANDO MASFERRER

On November 28, 1959 Miami Office advised Saxton released from Alcatraz July 1954 having been arrested by Border Patrol for smuggling European aliens in US from Cuba and convicted for this offense. Miami had record of one Pedro Suarez Hernandez, wealthy Cuban contractor reportedly connected with Cuban gambling, residing in Miami. Miami did not know if Suarez Hernandez was identical with Pedro Suarez. Miami Office also advised that U.S. Customs, Miami, was in contact with Gaylord Saxton who had recently stated he had received proposition from Subject, former Cuban Senator and anti-Castro leader in Miami, to drop phosphorous in Cuba, but that no definite plans have been made as yet. We disseminated above data orally to State, CIA, Army, Navy, Air Force and Joint Staff November 28, 1959. On November 29, 1959 Atlanta advised Wollweber had been in contact with Saxton evening of November 28, 1959 and that Saxton wanted him to come to Miami. Wollweber plans

to go to Miami about December 2, 1959 and will contact Miami Office on arrival.

OBSERVATIONS:

Since Customs, Miami, has been in contact with Saxton, it appears Customs is already investigating this matter as case involving possible illegal attempt to take implements of war out of U.S. It is noted both plane and arms would be considered such and matter within primary jurisdiction of Customs. If Customs has matter under investigation, we should maintain liaison with Customs and Wollweber available to Customs if he is agreeable. Saxton's approach to Wollweber may have been step in developing Customs' case. [FBI 100-344127-32

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SAC MIAMI  
FROM SAC ATLANTA

December 2, 1959

SUBJECT: MASFERRER

REMYTEL December 1, last captioned JAMES WILLIAM WOLLWEBER  
AND BUREAU TEL DEC ONE

Atlanta recommends that Wollweber not be placed in contact with Customs. Wollweber has excellent potential as criminal informant in Atlanta area. He is completely willing to help FBI but wants identity to be kept confidential. Miami requested to instruct Wollweber to furnish all information he learns as result of contact with Saxton to Miami Division who can in turn furnish same to Customs. It is further requested Wollwebers identify not be revealed to Customs. FBI 100-334127-28 initialed by Hoover.

JAMES EDGAR WETHINGTON

John Robert Kliner, and nine others, were picked up by the Cuban coast guard while trying to infiltrate Cuba in February 1963. The group told the Cubans they were shipwrecked and drifted into Cuban waters, but the ruse was uncovered when a shipmate of John Robert Kliner was recalled as a previous CIA suspect. The FBI:

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent WILLIAM MAYO DREW, JR., on January 30, 1964:

On December 27, 1963, JOHN C. SULLIVAN, JR., Attorney-At-Law, 2505 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Florida, telephonically advised Special Agent WARREN R. WELSH as follows:

SULLIVAN represents MARGARITE PATRICIA DIGNUM in a divorce proceeding against JOHN ROBERT KLINNER. SULLIVAN volunteered



information to the effect that his client informed him on the day of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that prior to the time of the assassination, KLINNER and his client were in Burdines' Department Store. After the news came that the President had been assassinated, his client stated that she and KLINNER immediately left the store and went home. At that time KLINNER made a telephone call to a person he addressed as "Major". The question to the "major" was to the effect "Was it one of our boys or was it one of our group that did it?" The files of the Miami Office of the FBI indicate that JOHN ROBERT KLINNER correct name is JAMES EDGAR WETHINGTON. He is white, and is approximately 40 years of age. He has FBI Number 2426610. He has been arrested on numerous occasions on various charges.

On February 16, 1956, he was sentenced in the United States District Court, Savannah, Georgia, following conviction for violating the White Slave Traffic Act, to serve five years in the United States Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Georgia. He was conditionally released on January 29, 1960, in custody of the United States Probation Officer, Savannah, Georgia. A Conditional Release Violator's Warrant was issued for his arrest by the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., on March 15, 1960, charging him with absconding supervision, loss of contact, and failure to report. KLINNER was apprehended by FBI Agents at Miami, Florida, on October 1, 1960, and turned over to the U. S. Marshal.

KLINNER was one of a group of repatriates who arrived at Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida, on April 9, 1960, aboard a chartered Pan American Airways Flight from Havana, Cuba. The April 10, 1963 issue of the "Miami Herald" contained an article entitled "Nine Yanks Return After 43 Days in CASTRO Jail." This article described the repatriates as nine shipwrecked Americans who spent 67 days in Cuban prisons including 43 days in solitary confinement. On this occasion, information was received that JOHN KLINNER was born on November 13, 1923, at Detroit, Michigan. His U. S. address was shown as 200 S. E. 12th Street, Miami, Florida.

On January 7, 1964, the following investigation was conducted by SA FRANK P. GRIFFEE:

MARGUERITE PATRICIA KLINNER, nee DIGNUM, 5925 S. W. 42nd Terrace, Miami, Florida, furnished the following information: On July 20, 1963, she married a man known to her as JOHN ROBERT KLINNER. She later learned that true name was not "KLINNER" but was "WETHINGTON." Immediately following their marriage, they moved to Nassau, Bahamas, where they lived until MARGUERITE KLINNER returned alone to Miami approximately September 1, 1963. JOHN KLINNER remained in Nassau. About three weeks before Thanksgiving,

1963, JOHN KLINNER appeared in Miami, and was from time to time in contact with her. To the best of her recollection, about a week before Thanksgiving, 1963, JOHN KLINNER told her that he had just returned from Cuba.

On November 22, 1963, she and JOHN KLINNER were in Burdine's Department Store, Miami, when it was announced that the President had just been assassinated. KLINNER insisted that they return to her home at once. Immediately upon returning to her home, JOHN KLINNER made a telephone call to someone whom he addressed as "Major". She stated that to the best of her recollection KLINNER immediately asked the following question to the person to whom he was speaking: "Was it us?" or "Was he one of our boys or was he one of our group that did it?" She stated she could not further interpret the meaning of the telephone call. She said, however, that KLINNER had engaged in further conversation indicating that he and the person to whom he was speaking were speculating whether any persons would be arrested in Miami as a result of the assassination. Mrs. KLINNER stated that during the time she lived with JOHN MANNER he often made reference to the fact that he was associated with the "Cuban Freedom Fighters", and made frequent telephone calls to persons whom he addressed as the "Major" and "Wong". When speaking to Wong KLINNER often used words or phrases which she assumed were in the Chinese or Japanese language.

Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know the substance of the telephone conversations. She said she got the impression at times that they were made solely for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of importance for her benefit on KLINNER's part. Mrs. KLINNER said she did not know what JOHN KLINNER did for a living; that he told her he received money from an aunt in Decatur, Georgia. While KLINNER lived with her he associated with M. B. and C. B. TAMAN'S, Blue Ribbon Shipping Company, Nassau, Bahamas, who owned the "British MV Inak." The "Inak" docks at Miami every second Monday. When in Miami, KLINNER may stop at the Ocean Ranch Hotel, 200 S. E. 12th Street. Mrs. KLINNER said she is suing KLINNER for divorce and that she was then attempting to locate him for the purpose of serving him with process. Records of the Dade County Sheriff's Office indicated that KLINNER was arrested on January 11, 1964, on charges of selling property under lien - and for a traffic violation. He was released the same date on bond.

Specific inquiry concerning JOHN ROBERT KLINNER was made of individuals familiar with the Second National Front of Escambry, Alpha 66. Each advised that they had to personal knowledge of JOHN ROBERT KLINNER.

JOHN ROBERT KLINNER, Room 123 Santa Anita Motel, 16421 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida advised as follows:

He is employed as a swimming pool attendant at the Castaways Motel, which is located immediately adjacent to his place of residence at the Santa Anita Motel. KLINNER is separated from and is in the process of securing a divorce from MARGARITE PATRICIA DIGNUM. KLINNER advised that to the best of his knowledge on the afternoon of the date upon which President KENNEDY was assassinated, he heard of the assassination while in an automobile with his wife on the way to the Miami International Airport. He stated that he has no recollection whatsoever of having been in Durdines' Department Store, Miami, Florida, on that date. KLINNER stated he was on his way to the airport to catch a plane for Nassau. He said that after arriving at the airport, he and his wife did make some telephone calls concerning the assassination, but the only people to whom they talked were his wife's relatives.

KLINNER specifically denied making a telephone call to anyone who he referred to as "Major". He stated he knew no one named "WONG". KLINNER stated he was acquainted with a man who referred to himself as "Major", that this individual is connected with the Alpha 66 Movement in Miami, and that he KLINNER had been approached by members of the Alpha 66 Movement in an effort to induce KLINNER to join them in their endeavors. KLINNER stated that he had refused to have anything to do with this group. KLINNER said he felt that his wife was merely trying to embarrass him due to their pending divorce action.

The FBI: "Mrs. John Robert Klinner said that during the time she lived with John Robert Klinner he often made references to the fact that he was associated with **the Cuban Freedom Fighters**." The Cuban Freedom Fighters was another name for the International Anti-Communist Brigade. [FBI 62-109060-3038 p655] HEMMING told this researcher:

When STURGIS found out this International Anti-Communist Brigade shit was sticking in people's throats, they created a Freedom Fighters thing with Alexander Rorke. Edith Kermit Roosevelt gave them \$75,000.

On July 21, 1962 *The Long Island Press* carried an article by Edith Kermit Roosevelt titled: "Freedom Fighters At Odds With CIA." The article stated:

Rorke's group, the U.S. Freedom Fighters, has information that out of 400 Cubans sent by the CIA to Cuba in the last six months about 320 men or 80% have been captured and killed by Castro's police...U.S. Freedom Fighters organize phantom cells in Cuba, cells of from one to five persons, who carry out sabotage. Only last week Cuban guerillas were infiltrated in

40-foot boats by U.S. Freedom Fighters to aid rebels in the Matanzas Province. They were sent there to exploit last fall's phantom cell operation within the province which resulted from leaflet raids by Rorke, Bill Johnson, Bill Wall, and FRANK FIORINI, all of Miami.

Dignum said that Klinner frequently made calls someone he called 'the Major' and 'Wong.' "For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, Dignum also advised that John Robert Klinner, on numerous occasions, told her he had been associated with the CIA. [FBI 62-109060-2272, FBI 62-109060-3083] The CIA advised the FBI it had "no interest whatsoever in John Robert Klinner." [FBI Miami 89-43-3123] Marguerite Dignum attorney, John C. Sullivan Jr. reported John Robert Klinner's suspicious activities to the FBI on December 27, 1963. Miami FBI indices reflected that John Robert Klinner was the Subject of Miami File 76-1938, and 105-7037. [NARA FBI 124-10268-10396, 10431] On January 11, 1964, John Robert Klinner was arrested for selling property under lien and for a traffic violation. He was released the same date on bond. On January 20, 1964, S.A. Frank P. Griffie questioned John Robert Klinner.

Major Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo was the leader of Alpha-66. The FBI questioned Antonio Veciana about Klinner. "On January 30, 1964, (Deleted) advised that he had no personal knowledge of John Robert Klinner who was being investigated in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy." [FBI DL 89-43 G Cover Page] Marguerite Dignum sought protection from the CIA in Miami in October 1964, because she believed her life was in danger: "She was afraid her husband was connected with the Kennedy assassination, and that he fears she will expose him." The last quotation was taken from a synopsis of a CIA document withheld because of National Security considerations. [WCD 1107; *Miami Herald* 4.11.63; FBI 62-109060-2272, 2442; CIA Index JFK Doc; CIA 891-908]